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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION — MAY 1975*

Introduction and summary

The immediate world food situation has improved in several respects since November 1974 when the World Food Conference was held. There are however still many uncertainties in this situation, while the longer-term problems remain very difficult and challenging. The danger of a large-scale emergency arising before the 1974 harvests, very real last November, has been avoided by intense national and international efforts.

The countries most seriously affected (the MSAs) by high import prices were able to meet the bulk of their food import requirements, partly through food aid and partly through commercial grain purchases. The recent fall in world cereal prices and freight rates has eased the burden of their import bills to some extent. Moreover, in the last few months there has been an increase in food aid availabilities. In the face of the drop in world cereal production in 1974 and the rising demand for food imports, wheat exporting countries have been able to expand their shipments in 1974/75 above the previous season's high level, but only at the cost of further drawing down their stocks. Coarse grain stocks will also be reduced further, even though much less grain has been fed to livestock as a result of the price/cost squeeze.

The margin of world food security remains precarious and the outcome of the 1975 harvests is of vital importance. The total cereals carryover (excluding China and the U.S.S.R.) at the beginning of the 1975/76 seasons is estimated by FAO as only slightly above 100 million tons, far below the minimum safe level for world security, and the national cereal stock policies required to attain such security have yet to be formulated in several major countries.

Prospects, as they appear in early May, are for a substantial increase in cereal production in 1975 in the temperate zone countries, but especially for the spring-sown crops these prospects can still be vitiated by bad weather later in the season, as the 1974 drought in the United States illustrated only too clearly. Prospects for wheat and coarse grain production in many developing countries in 1975 are mixed, while it is too early to attempt any estimate of the Asian rice crop, which is mostly grown under monsoon conditions and is not yet sown. Even if world food production in 1975 is much improved over the disappointing results of 1974, it will take more than one good harvest to bring about a radical improvement. There is little prospect of a rapid reduction in the numbers of severely malnourished people, even if the food production of the developing countries were in the next few years to meet the projected increase of effective demand. During 1970-74 food production in these countries increased by only 1.6% a year, insufficient to meet even the demand from population growth (2.4%), despite serious national efforts to bring about better results.

The economic situation of most developing countries threatens to become increasingly grave this year. The fall in international demand caused by the economic recession in developed countries has reduced their export earnings. While the prices of their imports have eased, they remain very high. Thus there will be a further sharp increase in current account deficits, particularly of the MSA countries. According to IMF estimates, the deficit of these countries rose from about $800 million in 1973 to about $2 300 million last year, and could reach $2 700 to $3 000 million this year. Continued and increased international assistance will be needed to ensure that the MSA countries, whose grain import requirements are expected to remain high, are able to arrange for imports in the coming year.

World cereal outlook 1975

Early reports suggest that after the 1974 shortfall world grain production will make an encouraging

* This report on the world food situation is one in a series which appears regularly in this Bulletin.

Most countries have taken action to encourage an expansion of cereal production in 1975; with good weather, this should mean that in some of them supplies will be physically available to allow at least a partial replenishment of stocks in 1975/76.

Recent production performance

The prospective improvement in food production in 1975 must be seen against the background of the poor harvests of 1974 and of the inadequate longer-term production increases in the developing countries. According to FAO's revised index numbers there was no significant increase in total world food production in 1974, and per caput output fell by 1% (Table 3). Food output did not increase in 1974 in the developed countries, while there was only a 2% increase in the developing countries. Among the developing regions the Far East, where most of the world's malnourished are concentrated, suffered a drop of 3% in food production in 1974, only 3% more than in 1970, while per caput production fell some 6 to 7% below the level reached in that year. In the other developing regions there was a partial recovery in Africa in 1974, but output was still relatively low. Increases in Latin America and in the Near East took production to new highs. China's production increased by 3% in 1974. In the developed regions production increased only in western Europe; Oceania and eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. recorded declines, while there was no change in North America, the region on which world food security depends so greatly at the present time.

TABLE 3. – WORLD AND REGIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION [1]

Food production	Total 1970	1971	1972	1973	[2] 1974	Change 1973 to 1974
	Index numbers, 1961-65 average = 100					*Percent*
Developed market economies [3]	116	124	122	126	128	+2
North America	113	124	122	124	124	0
Western Europe	117	121	120	123	127	+3
Oceania	121	127	126	140	137	—2
Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.	130	132	133	148	145	—3
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	121	127	126	134	134	0
Developing market economies [3]	124	125	125	128	130	+2
Africa	121	124	124	122	126	+3
Far East	124	125	121	132	128	—3
Latin America	124	126	127	129	135	+4
Near East	123	126	137	130	141	+8
Asian centrally planned economies	122	125	124	129	133	+3
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	123	125	125	128	131	+2
World	121	126	126	131	132	0
	Per caput					
Developed market economies [3]	108	114	112	114	115	+1
North America	104	113	110	111	110	—1
Western Europe	110	114	111	114	116	+2
Oceania	106	109	107	117	113	—3
Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.	121	122	122	135	131	—3
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	112	117	116	122	121	—1
Developing market economies [3]	103	102	99	99	98	—1
Africa	102	102	99	95	95	+1
Far East	104	102	97	103	97	—6
Latin America	102	101	99	98	99	+1
Near East	102	101	107	98	103	+5
Asian centrally planned economies	107	108	105	108	109	+1
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	104	104	101	102	101	0
World	106	108	106	108	107	—1

NOTE. The FAO index numbers of agricultural production are calculated by applying regional weights, based on 1961-65 farm price relationships, to the production figures, which are adjusted to allow for quantities used for feed and seed and for waste.
[1] Crop and livestock production, excluding tobacco, inedible oilseeds, animal, seed and vegetable fibres, and rubber. – [2] Preliminary.
[3] Including countries in other regions not specified.

During the first few years of the 1970s, output has increased much more slowly than the already disappointing longer-term trend. In the developing countries the increase in food production fell to only 1.6% a year in 1970-74, from 2.6% a year in 1961-74, well below their population growth, less than half the average annual increase of 3.6% required to meet effective demand to 1985 and even more below the 4% target set for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Table 4 shows that about half of the 97 countries included produced less food per caput in 1972, 1973 and 1974 than in 1961-65, the base period. In fact, the combined populations of countries where per caput production was lower in 1974 than in 1961-65 totalled some 1 200 million. The brighter side was that as many as 26 countries (including China), with a population of 1 130 million, produced at least 10% more food per caput in 1974 than in 1961-65.

Some of the developing countries have of course achieved notable successes in increasing food production in recent years. In no fewer than 21, the average annual increase in food production was 4% or more during 1961-74. Still more countries have achieved impressive results for shorter periods or for individual commodities, such as wheat in India, rice in Pakistan, soybeans in Brazil and palm oil in Malaysia, while food production increased by between 4 and 6% in the Far East region in each of the four years 1967-70. In spite of such achievements, however, the longer-term production in the developing countries has not been enough to meet the rising demand. Since 1961 food production has failed to keep pace with population growth in almost half of the developing countries, and in about two thirds of those for which adequate data are available it has failed to match the estimated increase in total domestic demand for food. This has led to a steady rise in their food import requirements and left them very vulnerable to the bad weather which has been so widespread in the first years of the 1970s.

Efforts to overcome food shortages

These difficulties have stimulated developing countries to intensify their efforts to improve food production. Initiatives have taken different forms. In Africa, there has been the "Operation Feed Yourself" Programme in Ghana, for example, established in 1972 and still in operation, with an expansion of area planted to food crops, improvement of infrastructure (particularly of storage capacity for grains) and greater farm credit facilities; in Ivory Coast efforts are being made to diversify production and reduce dependence on coffee and cocoa, particularly by encouraging palm oil production; in Cameroon much attention is being given to stimulating production of millet, sorghum, rice and maize. In Latin America, a National Food Programme was started in Mexico in April 1974; Peru is developing a system of integrated rural development for small-scale intensive farming; Venezuela has made much progress recently in reducing imports of sugar, milk and poultry. In the Far East, large land development programmes, a rapid extension of double-cropping and active promotion of off-shore fishing and fish processing have led to rapid improvements in food supplies in Malaysia; in India, Indonesia and Pakistan there are extensive and continuing programmes to increase the area under high-yielding varieties and improved methods, as well as to increase the supply and use of modern inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides. In China, the priority given to food production has resulted in a steady improvement in food supplies. All these examples give an indication of intensified efforts.

TABLE 4. – FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPUT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1972, 1973 AND 1974

Index of food production per caput (1961-65 average = 100)	1972		1973		1974	
	Countries	Population	Countries	Population	Countries	Population
		Percent		*Percent*		*Percent*
84 and below	16	5.7	15	4.7	18	8.3
85-89	7	3.6	6	1.8	4	1.4
90-94	12	4.0	14	7.7	13	26.0
95-99	14	33.2	11	6.6	11	7.7
	49	46.5	46	20.8	46	43.4
100-104	13	6.6	15	29.0	12	4.5
105-109	9	38.8	11	42.7	13	11.2
110-114	9	4.7	8	2.3	8	37.3
115 and above	17	3.4	17	5.2	18	3.6
	48	53.5	51	79.2	51	56.6
Total	97	100.0	97	100.0	97	100.0

TABLE 5. – ESTIMATED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF CEREALS OF THE MSA COUNTRIES[1] IN 1974/75 (JULY/JUNE): KNOWN COMMERCIAL PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS, AND FOOD AID COMMITMENTS AS OF LATE APRIL 1975

Commodity	1973/74 actual imports	1974/75 Total grain import requirements	Covered by commercial purchases	Food aid committed	Total covered	Estimated to be not yet covered: Quantity	Estimated to be not yet covered: Value	Estimated freight costs
	.... Million	tons			....		.... Million U.S.$	
Wheat	8.6	13.7-14.5	8.8	4.1	12.9	0.8-1.6	112.3-226.8	15.5-36.7
Rice[2]	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	132.5	7.4
Coarse grains	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	44.2	7.0
Total[3]	12.3	16.6-17.4	10.0	5.0	15.0	1.6-2.4	289.1-403.6	29.9-51.1

[1] Bangladesh, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sahel countries (Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta), Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen, P.D.R. – [2] Calendar years 1974 and 1975. – [3] Differences are due to rounding.

There are encouraging signs that development assistance to agriculture is increasing fairly rapidly, although it is still far from adequate. The World Bank plans to double the level of lending for agriculture between fiscal 1975 and 1979, implying a total lending of about $7 200 million (at 1974 prices) during this period. Based on past experience of cost-sharing, this would involve a total investment of some $15 000 million in the rural sector of developing countries. The oil-exporting countries have been rapidly expanding their aid programmes. Official development assistance from the OPEC members in 1974 came to $2 540 million, as against $11 300 million from the 17 nations in the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is completing plans for establishing a company with a capital of $6 000 million to develop Sudan agriculture to such a point that it could provide 35 to 40% of the Arab world's food requirements after ten years. Iran is expected to join Arab investors in this major project, which includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Egypt and the Libyan Arab Republic. The Asian Development Bank recently announced that its loans to agriculture had increased to U.S.$134 million in 1974, almost three times the 1973 figure, and agricultural loans made by the Inter-American Development Bank in 1974 rose to U.S.$229 million, an increase of almost 25%. Some bilateral donors are also setting aside larger amounts for agriculture.

Recent international efforts to assist the countries which have been hardest hit by the sharp increases in the prices of their imports have included the United Nations Emergency Operation (UNEO) and the FAO International Fertilizer Supply scheme (IFS). In November 1974 the developing countries most seriously affected by food shortages and financial difficulties still needed cereal imports totalling 7.5 million tons, valued at about $1 800 million (including freight), during the remainder of the season ending 30 June 1975, over and above those which were already covered either by commercial purchases or food aid. By April 1975 the bulk of these needs had been met (see Table 5).

Commercial purchases by the developing countries have been facilitated to some extent by the recent fall in world grain prices and freight rates, which after lasting several months levelled off in March/April 1975. Export grain prices are still relatively high, however, with wheat at $132 per ton (U.S. No. 1, Hard Winter, f.o.b. Gulf) on 1 May 1975, as compared with an average of $92 in 1972/73 and $60 in 1971/72. Additional United States food aid of 2 million tons for 1974/75 became available in February 1975, and part of the increased Canadian aid of 1 million tons was available for shipment in April-June 1975. It thus appears that the most urgent needs of the developing countries up to June 1975 will be met, and that a major food emergency has been averted this season. However, many developing countries will still face serious problems in securing vital food-grain imports in 1975/76 even if the export supply position eases. For the period July/December 1975 FAO forecasts that some 6 to 7 million tons of food-grain imports, valued at U.S.$1 100 to $1 250 million at mid-April prices and freight rates, will be required by the 33 countries originally recognized by the United Nations as MSA countries. In view of the key importance of the monsoon crops for a number of heavily populated MSA countries, it is not yet possible to make a reliable assessment of their import requirements for the entire 1975/76 (July/June) season. The possible range of their requirements could be about 14 to 20 million tons, as compared with 16.5 to 17.7 million tons in 1974/75 and 12.5 million tons in 1973/74.

Food aid availability for the 1974/75 season has

increased to about 8.6 million tons, about 3 million tons more than in 1973/74. Of this, about 5 million tons were committed up to April 1975 to meet the requirements of MSA countries. There has also been an increase in the number of countries giving food aid, including some members of the OPEC group. In view of these developments, and on the assumption that the food aid by other aid-giving countries will be continued at least at the levels agreed under the Food Aid Convention, the total for 1975/76 would amount to about 8.9 million tons of grains. This is still 1.1 million tons below the 10 million tons of grains which the World Food Conference accepted as a minimum target for food aid.

Assessment

As of early May the overall food situation has eased somewhat in comparison with November 1974. There remain many uncertainties, however, and the situation continues to be subject to rapid change.

The expected general recovery in world harvests in 1975 could provide sufficient new supplies not only to meet current needs but also to begin the urgent replenishment of stocks. To ensure that stocks are built up in an orderly way that contributes to international price stability will require, however, the adoption of appropriate and consistent national production and stock policies, in line with the objectives of world food security.

The food situation will continue to be difficult in many developing countries, and the problem of meeting their minimum import requirements of cereals, fertilizers and pesticides will remain serious. In spite of some easing of the fertilizer and pesticide situation, these imports are still in short supply and their prices are high. With export supplies of cereals likely to be more ample, the MSA countries may need to pay less for imported grains than during the two preceding seasons. They may also find it easier to secure food aid and other concessional terms for their cereal imports, both for current consumption and for replenishing their severely depleted stocks.

Nevertheless, mainly because of lower demand for their exports, the MSA countries are likely to face larger balance-of-payments deficits in 1975 than in 1974. They will therefore need larger amounts of emergency or short-term assistance on concessional terms. The resources of the International Fertilizer Supply scheme appear inadequate for the tasks entrusted to it. Moreover, with the winding up of the United Nations Emergency Operation in May 1975 and the current uncertainty about its successor body, there is a hiatus in the international arrangements to assist the MSA countries.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS IN ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA *

Previous articles in this *Bulletin*[1] have examined credit institutions in the Near East and Africa and their performance in meeting the financing requirements of smaller farm units. The following paper provides a parallel summary review for Asia and Latin America based on seminars held respectively in Bangkok, 7-18 October 1974 and in Quito, 25-30 November 1974.[2] Since the main substantive issues were dealt with in detail in the first two articles, this paper is confined to presenting tabulations by country of the main institutions concerned and short notes on features and positions specific to Asia and Latin America.

Asia

Sizable efforts toward institutionalizing agricultural credit have been made in most Asian countries during the last 30 years. Although still far short of what would be considered socially desirable, the institutional credit systems appear to have reached a stage of development in Asia higher than in many developing countries of other regions.

Building up an institutional credit system capable of serving small farmers involves action at three levels. At the apex or national level it involves creation of a rural finance division in the central bank to provide rediscount facilities to agricultural credit institutions. Secondly, in order to strengthen the financial base of the system, it is necessary to improve the capacity of primary cooperative or credit institutions to borrow from a higher lending agency and to establish effective lending and recovery machinery. Thirdly, at the intermediate level, i.e. between the central bank at the apex and primary credit institutions at the village level, it is necessary to inculcate financial discipline through inspection, audit and supervision.

Generally speaking, in those Asian countries which are at early stages of agricultural development the

* Prepared by P. Hussi and J.C. Abbott from the FAO reports *Agricultural credit in Asia* and *Agricultural credit in Latin America*, Rome, 1975.

[1] "Agricultural credit: institutions and performance, with particular reference to the Near East," *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 22, No. 12, December 1973; and "Credit institutions and their impact on agricultural development in Africa," *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 23, No. 10/11, October/November 1974.

[2] The Seminar on credit for small farmers in Asia held at Bangkok was attended by the representatives of the agricultural credit organizations, the central banks and the ministries of agriculture of Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, the Khmer Republic, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand. The participants in the Latin America Seminar held in Quito came from the agricultural ministries and credit organizations and central banks of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. Both seminars were financed from the proceeds of "Grow more food" coins issued by central banks at FAO's invitation.

seed capital is brought into the agricultural sector either through the government, a central bank or from the non-agricultural sector. Once an element of dynamism has been brought into agriculture, as is witnessed in a few countries of the region, credit institutions can proceed to mobilize local resources to meet more fully the credit needs of small farmers. At present, institutions have not yet reached the stage of being able to serve the bulk of the small farmers. They need to reorient their functions toward mobilization of local resources in order to better assist in enabling the agricultural sector to finance industrialization, which is so essential for reducing the excessive pressure of population on the agricultural sector.

Although the proportion of farmers receiving credit from institutional sources varies greatly from country to country, one common trend is the rapid increase in the importance of the institutions financing the smallholder sector. In India the proportion of farmers receiving institutional credit increased from 5% in 1951/52 to 15% in 1961/62 and to 25% in 1971/72. In Bangladesh the precentage rose from 7% in 1956 to 14% in 1970. Similar development has been experienced in Thailand, where institutional lending to the agricultural sector increased during the 1960s, to about 15% in 1970.

Even though areas with well-developed infrastructures have been favoured in the expansion of the network of credit institutions, the general coverage seems to be fairly good in most Asian countries. A criterion more important than physical coverage of the villages is the actual availability of institutional credit to small farmers. An elaborate network of institutions has been created, as will be seen from Table 1, but this does not always mean that small farmers have access to credit. The institutions may not be operational for various reasons. In some parts of a few countries "dormant" cooperative societies, which have not been operating for the past year or more, constitute nearly 50% of the total. Furthermore, not all farmers are cooperative members, and the proportion of farmers with access to institutional credit facilities is often lower than indicated.

Institutions operating in the agricultural credit sector include agricultural banks, cooperative banks and the affiliated primary societies, commercial banks and specialized (mostly government-supported) agencies. The countries in the region can be divided roughly into several major groups according to the prevailing pattern of institutional credit systems. First there are countries where the cooperative movement is relatively well developed, having a vertically integrated structure, from apex-level cooperative bank down to primary societies at the village level (e.g., Bangladesh, India, Republic of Korea, Pakistan). In some countries, the agricultural bank plays a dominant role in the financing of agriculture (e.g., Indonesia, the Khmer Republic, Malaysia, Thailand), operating through their branch offices or utilizing the existing primary cooperatives or other groups of farmers at the grass-root level. Elsewhere, other institutional systems are operating. For example, in Burma, institutional credit is handled exclusively by the Union of Burma Bank.

In most Asian countries the central banks are also involved in the financing of the agricultural sector, either by giving direct financial assistance or by exercising strict controls over the lending operations of credit institutions.

Integration of the various institutions involved in an effective credit service is a common problem. The most critical point in the process of channelling credit to small farmers is the often inadequately developed village-level structure. Cooperatives can build up their own vertical structure from primary-level credit or multipurpose society to an apex-level cooperative bank; this is turn can be integrated horizontally with a parallel cooperative marketing structure. Where there are doubts about the ability of cooperatives to expand at a socially desirable growth rate, greater participation by commercial banks and semi-autonomous state-owned agricultural banks is needed. An agricultural development or commercial bank may develop direct links with small farmers where the cooperatives or other farmers' groups are not viable or do not exist. Generally such a bank can better serve small farmers by making full use of the existing grass-root-level institutions. As might be expected, views diverge on what constitutes the best institutional credit system. By principle the supporters of cooperatives prefer an integrated cooperative system. Others charge that "cooperative banking has emerged as an instrument of control of the rich over the poor in rural areas. Unless this class character of the cooperative banking is accepted honestly and courageously no worthwhile policy decision can emerge about extending rural credit to the poorest of the poor."[3]

Ineffective operation of primary-level institutions is most often due to (*i*) the absence of standardized procedures and scales for financing which too often lead to corruption and nepotism; (*ii*) the socio-economic hierarchy in rural areas, which makes it very difficult for primary-level institutions, especially cooperative, to function successfully; (*iii*) the political influence exercised by the rural rich, resulting in poor repayment performance and in weakening the position of the primary-level institutions and consequently threatening the entire credit structure; this in turn can be attributed to the poorly organized audit and supervision of lending institutions; (*iv*) lack of

[3] "A retrograde step in rural banking," *Commerce*, Vol. 130, No. 3333, Bombay, 5 April 1975.

TABLE 1. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: ASIA

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development or special funds	Credit and multipurpose cooperatives	Central banks
BANGLADESH	Agricultural Development Bank lends through own branches to farmers and organized plantations against security.	Jatiya Sambaya Bank (national apex cooperative bank) lends through central cooperative banks or thana central cooperative association and further through primary societies, mainly short-term credit.	All types of loans to agricultural sector, including animal husbandry and fisheries.	Input supply cooperatives and state-owned machinery dealers supply farm inputs and equipment through supervised credit.	Government finances agriculture in form of relief loans or special project loans.	Multipurpose village agricultural cooperative societies (mainly dealing with credit) channel to farmers the funds originating from the National Cooperative Bank.	Bangladesh Bank provides refinance facilities.
BURMA	Agricultural Finance Division (an integral part of the Union of Burma Bank) is only financial institution providing funds to agricultural sector, mainly short-term credit.	—	—	State-owned agricultural corporation supplies farm inputs and equipment on credit. Farm mechanization department provides water-pumps and tractors.	State finances all agricultural lending through the Union of Burma Bank.	Agricultural and multipurpose cooperatives cover about 80% of farmers.	The Union of Burma Bank provides all funds required by the Agriculture Finance Division.
INDIA	State Land Development banks, mainly long-term lending through own branches, to individual farmers with security. Agriculture Refinance Corporation provides refinance facilities to cooperative and commercial banks.	State cooperative banks and central cooperative banks extend short- and medium-term credit to farmers through agriculture credit societies.	All types of loans for agricultural operations and allied purposes, part of loans channelled through agriculture credit societies.	Farm inputs are to great extent channelled through cooperatives.	Direct finance by government in form of so-called "taccavi loans"; importance now declining.	Agricultural credit societies cover 95% of villages and provide short- and medium-term credit to farmers.	Reserve Bank of India provides refinance facilities to banks dealing with agricultural sector; the Bank is entrusted statutorily with the task of developing credit cooperatives to meet credit needs of agriculture.
INDONESIA	Bank Rakyat Indonesia, mainly short- and medium-term lending through own branches and mobile units. Also finances BIMAS programme.	As and when BUUDS (village unit enterprises) get sufficiently strong, will be reconstituted from KUDS (village unit cooperatives).	Limited lending for agricultural production, mainly for very short periods.	Mainly organized through private or non-institutional agencies; input supply in BIMAS programme is undertaken through BUUD/KUDS, which also purchase farmers' produce.	Government funds are made available to BRI.	Some funds from BRI are channelled through cooperatives, mainly BUUDS.	Central Bank finances special National Paddy Bank programme; extends aid for special projects channelled in accordance with agreed provisions.
KHMER REPUBLIC	Banque agricole paysanne (BAP), short-term credit to farmers. Banque Cambodgienne de Développement extends medium- and long-term credit.	—	Grant loans only for marketing of large-scale rice and rubber operations.	Office national des coopératives distributes farm inputs.	Government funds are channelled mainly through BAP.	Part of loans from BAP is channelled through village associations.	—
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	National Investment Fund, constituted in 1973, is expected to lend 10 million wons for increasing rice production, including mechanization.	National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) supplies over 90% of institutional credit to farmers.	Lending to agriculture is insignificant.	NACF supplies fertilizers and other farm inputs on credit; it also purchases farm produce. Efforts are made to link credit with marketing.	Government funds are channelled through NACF.	Primary societies channel to farmers funds originating from NACF.	Central Bank finances nearly 20% of NACF's lending operations.
MALAYSIA	Bank Pertanian Malaysia extends mainly short- and medium-term credit to small farmers, long-term loans to large-scale agricultural projects.	Cooperative Bank (Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhard) lends to member societies and to individual farmers.	Lend mainly to large estates (75% of their total agricultural lending).	Finance companies are significant source of hire-purchase finance. Padi Planters' Board: limited lending to growers.	Government agencies, such as State Development Corporations, Council of Trust for Indigenous People of Malaysia and Federal Land Development Authority play an active role.	Cooperative societies channel funds originating from Cooperative Bank and from Government. Cover about 15% of farmers.	Central banks give rediscounting facilities to commercial banks, which provide substantial credit to large estates.

TABLE 1. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: ASIA (*concl'd*)

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development or special funds	Credit and multipurpose cooperatives	Central banks
NEPAL	Agricultural Development Bank (ADB/N) disburses loans either through own branches, through cooperatives, or through village committees.	The erstwhile cooperative bank merged with ADB/N.	Commercial banks account for 2.4% of total agricultural lending; have agreed to use 5% of available funds for agricultural lending.	Agricultural Marketing Corporation provides farm inputs to cooperative and individual farmers.	Government is main contributor to share capital of ADB/N.	Cooperatives lend to members funds originating from ADB/N members' contributions and compulsory savings.	Provides refinance facilities to ADB/N and commercial banks. Share capital participation in ADB.
PAKISTAN	Agricultural Development Bank extends all types of credit for production and development purposes through branch offices and mobile units.	Provincial cooperative banks extend credit to farmers either through own branches or through the Central Cooperative Bank and further primary societies.	Advance increasing amounts of seasonal credit to farmers. Limited medium- and long-term lending for purchase of tractors, tube wells, draught animals, etc.	Processing industry provides credit to sugarcane and cotton growers. Agriculture Development and Supplies Corporation has monopoly of fertilizer and supplies distribution.	Government distributes direct loans (taccavi) at times of famine.	Cooperative societies extend short- and medium-term loans to members.	State Bank of Pakistan provides loans to cooperative banks and ADB Rural Credit Fund established to provide credit for development loans.
PHILIPPINES	Development Bank of Philippines extends medium- and long-term credit also to agricultural sector. Private development banks lend to agriculture about 60% of their total portfolio. Private development corporation lends to large-scale projects, including agriculture.	—	Philippine National Bank, private commercial banks and rural banks provide mainly short-term loans to farmers.	Farm input suppliers are linked in lending procedure with credit institutions.	Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA), government agency, lends to small farmers directly or through cooperatives.	Agricultural cooperatives, which are being reorganized, channel funds coming from ACA.	Provides loans and rediscounting facilities to commercial and rural banks. Has share capital participation in rural banks.
SRI LANKA	Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation and the State Mortgage Bank extend medium- and long-term credit to large-scale farmers and agro-industries.	—	People's Bank lends to agriculture through cooperative movement. Bank of Ceylon lends to farmers through own branch offices in agricultural service centres.	Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation makes fertilizers available to cooperative societies.	Government may extend medium- and long-term development loans and also assist selected projects by giving credit or initial grants.	Cooperative rural banks (banking departments in multipurpose cooperative societies) extend short- and medium-term credit to farmers.	Guarantees repayment up to 75% of loans granted by banking system to cooperatives.
THAILAND	Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) lends to agricultural cooperatives, farmers' associations and individual farmers, mainly short- and medium-term credit.	—	Five commercial banks provide mainly short-term credit to agriculture. Bangkok Bank plays important role in supplying agricultural credit.	BAAC provides credit to cooperatives and farmers' associations for supplying farm inputs to farmers.	Government provides annually limited funds to various government agencies for lending to agricultural sector. State participation in share capital of BAAC.	Agricultural cooperatives and farmers' associations extend mainly short-term credit to members, including various farm inputs in kind.	Bank of Thailand offers low-cost rediscount facilities to commercial banks and BAAC.
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), a state-owned institution, provides all types of credit to all sectors of agriculture. Industrial Development Bank lends to agro-industries.	—	Rural banks (RB), financially and technically assisted by ADB. Vietnam Credit Commercial extends limited short-term credit to agriculture.	Cooperatives and farmers' associations receive credit from ADB for supplying farm inputs to member farmers.	Rural Banking System Development Fund, to provide funds for buying preferred stocks of RB and for rediscounting facilities to RB's National Economic Development Fund to provide funds for credit institutions such as ADB, IDB and commercial banks.	Multipurpose (marketing) cooperatives cover minor percentage of farmers.	Financial assistance to ADB in form of loans and contribution to Rural Banking System Development Fund; rural banks supervised by the Central Bank.

linkage between credit activities and marketing and processing, which handicaps primary-level lending institutions in recovering loans.

Meeting credit needs of small farmers

Reducing small farmers' dependence on non-institutional credit continues to be an important objective of the agricultural credit programmes of many Asian countries. The problems of the small farmer are bound up with unequal distribution of resources and lack of access to the requisites of modern agriculture.[4] The inability of small farmers to apply production inputs is a manifestation not only of the shortage of material resources, but also of their gross maldistribution. In most countries differential credit availability is still one of the main distortions in the agricultural sector, and very little has been achieved in meeting the needs of the small farmers who are often permanently in debt to local moneylenders or landlords. It follows that criteria for judging the effectiveness of an institutional credit system should include the following:

(*a*) ability to meet all the credit needs of small farmers, including their real needs for consumption credit, in order to reduce their dependence on non-institutional credit suppliers;

(*b*) ability to finance the overall development programmes (including supporting services) which are essential to make small farms economically viable;

(*c*) mobilization of local financial resources;

(*d*) existence, along with the lending machinery, of an effective recovery programme, beginning with demonstrations to borrowers on how to adopt new technologies that would earn sufficient capital for repayment, and backed up by specific repayment incentives, and by close linkage with marketing agencies.

Programmes for potentially viable farms

Farmers can be classified, on a pragmatic basis, as (*i*) large and medium-sized farmers with viable holdings and traditionally easy access to institutional credit facilities; (*ii*) small farmers with production units which can be made viable through added investment and diversified production patterns; (*iii*) small farms which are not viable at present but are potentially viable, provided certain structural changes are made. Credit institutions prefer to finance the more financially viable units, so it often happens that operators of potentially viable farms are left out of the credit programme. However, this need not be so if it is recognized that small farms can be rendered viable through additional investment, improved technology, or organization into formal or informal groups.

To solve the complex problem of providing credit for potentially viable farms, more assistance is needed from governments. One step would be the formulation of *sectoral* development projects specifically oriented to diversification of production activities on small farms and increasing employment opportunities in related animal husbandry, agro-industries, and fisheries. A further way of achieving the same goal would be through *area* development projects, especially if the sectoral development projects are properly integrated with them. For the success of such approaches it is essential that each agency concerned with implementation function effectively and collaborate with the others.

Inadequacies in formulation are a serious problem in both area and sectoral development projects. If properly equipped, the national credit institutions can undertake the task of project identification, assisting the national governments by providing knowledge about access to technical assistance and by acting as catalysts in formulating integrated investment projects covering all sequential activities, even if undertaken by different governmental, cooperative or private agencies. It might also be possible to set up autonomous state-owned agencies to (*i*) formulate viable projects for investment support; (*ii*) deal with the technical aspects of development programmes which can be handled neither by the normal departmental agencies nor by credit institutions; (*iii*) ensure vertical integration between rural agencies on the one hand and agencies at national level on the other.

Research, training and evaluation

Institutional arrangements for credit staff training in the Asian countries are very uneven. In some countries specialized agricultural bankers' training institutes have been set up, while others have yet to initiate a long-range training programme. Most neglected in these programmes are the people at the grass roots: the farmer-borrowers and the officials directly in contact with them, e.g. the secretary/managers of cooperatives. Training should also be better oriented toward the solving of practical problems. Often existing training institutions are far from the problems faced in the field.

Although the staff of the credit institutions at the managerial and middle level are fairly well trained, there is some need for additional training here also.

[4] See, for example "Agricultural employment and productivity," prepared by the Research and Planning Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Secretariat, *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, Vol. XXIII, No. 3, December 1972.

In addition, in some countries it is necessary to train personnel on how credit can help the small farmer. Recommendations made on the application of new technologies are often suited more to large-scale than to small-scale farmers. This is due in part to the fact that information about small farmers fails to reach the agricultural research institutions. Although this is mainly the responsibility of extension staff, credit institutions must also provide such feedback.

Research, evaluation and training cannot be treated in isolation, and it is essential to set up national-level evaluation and training institutions for personnel of agricultural credit institutions. National workshops bringing together representatives of the various services and interests involved could be helpful in determining real training and research needs.

Latin America

Wide differences in the size of individual farm units in various parts of the Latin American continent make it essential that the "small farmer" be defined in terms of relative bargaining power on the market and ease of access to credit services. This was the first concern of the Latin American regional seminar. In Brazil, with a high land-to-rural-population ratio, a farmer with 20 hectares is considered small. To the Andean countries and Guatemala the term covers the bulk of their agricultural population, which still pursues a traditional way of life on small plots of land located at rather high altitudes. For the purposes of credit policy, small farmers were identified as those who were "socially, economically, and culturally marginal. They constituted a group with limited or no access to productive resources, to credit institutions and technology, and furthermore with little or no bargaining power on the market."

Finance for agricultural production has not been lacking in Latin America taken as a whole. D.W. Adams has pointed out that agricultural credit in 18 Latin American countries in 1967/68 was equal to a little over one third of the aggregate value of total agricultural production in those countries. Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela all had agricultural credit equal to or greater than half the value of their agricultural production.[5] At the same time there were countries, such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Uruguay, with ratios of credit to output of 15 or less in 1967 or 1968. Over the region as a whole one third of total domestic credit went to agriculture during the period studied, but again there were sharp differences between countries, with very low ratios in Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay, for example.

Despite laudable efforts in almost all Latin American countries the majority of small farmers have depended on relatives, friends, merchants and moneylenders for their credit needs. In 1968 the total credit used by the agricultural sector in Latin America was estimated around $30 thoused million, of which only $4.7 thousand million (15.6%) were provided by credit institutions. More recent estimates of the proportion of farmers receiving credit from institutions, total institutional lending to agriculture and its relationship to the volume of agricultural output appear in Table 2.

TABLE 2. – INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT COVERAGE AND RELATION TO VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT: LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Country	Proportion of farmers receiving institutional credit	Total institutional lending to agriculture	Institutional credit in relation to agricultural output
	Percent	*Million U.S. dollars*	*Percent*
Bolivia	5	73	41
Brazil	15	5 950	50
Chile	28	366	61
Colombia	30	362	20
Costa Rica	44	137	58
Dominican Republic	14	43	11
Ecuador	18	94	16
El Salvador	9	79	26
Guatemala	2	51	10
Guyana	3.5	10	21
Honduras	10	59	22
Jamaica	62	91	65
Mexico	15	1 840	50
Nicaragua	20	148	86
Panama	4	15	7
Paraguay	24	30	15
Peru	62	204	11
Trinidad	10	7	11

NOTE: Figures for last year available from the World Bank, and from AID Spring Review sources and Seminar country papers.

Within the overall percentages, larger farmers have much the larger share of the funds. The smaller farmer, for reasons of risk and cost of servicing, is left out. The challenge to the countries of Latin America is how to establish credit institutions or strengthen existing ones to the point that the mass of small farmers are within reach of a credit agency able to meet their needs.

[5] D.W. Adams "Agricultural credit in Latin America: a critical review of external funding policy." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 53(2), May 1971, p. 163-172.

Various initiatives for improvement have been taken in recent years. New agricultural banks have been set up in El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana and Paraguay. The three agricultural banks making direct loans to farmers in Mexico, and maintaining their own field staffs, have been combined into one. Large-scale loans have been obtained by many countries from the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and from the United States AID specifically to expand the funds available for lending to small farmers. In some countries, such as the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, the central banks have made special arrangements to assign domestic funds for this purpose. In Venezuela, substantial funds originating from petroleum exports have been committed for lending to small farmers through the Agricultural Bank and other institutions. A summary view of the credit institutions related to agriculture established in the Latin American countries at the end of 1974 can be obtained from Table 3.

Nevertheless, in most countries in the region substantial changes have not been made in respect of land tenure, so that credit policies and procedures must be adapted to the situation that exists. Present credit policies for small producers include demands for guarantees which the majority of them cannot provide, and thus limit their participation in achieving rural development targets. Thus, while credit is one of the main instruments for achieving the economic and social integration of groups of marginal small farmers, the present instruments and credit systems have not succeeded in reaching the small producer, and especially the marginal *campesino*, with credit assistance.

Consideration of how the service to small farmers can be improved can be marshalled around the following four themes:

— integration of credit operations with other related services;
— reaching the small producer;
— adequate funding;
— management and training.

Integration of credit operations with other related services

Inadequate coordination between the bodies which finance production and marketing and failure on the part of their management to ensure collaboration between their staffs at the local level are a major obstacle. Often such problems are aggravated by the lack of an adequate infrastructure, particularly for storing, handling and preserving products. Approaches recommended for achieving a better coordination are —

(*a*) at the local level, establishment of farmers' associations to assume increasingly more control over credit, input supply, marketing and extension activities in their area. Highly acceptable in principle, such a recommendation still leaves open crucial questions concerning the feasibility of setting these organizations up within the foreseeable future, ensuring that they work efficiently, and maintaining their functional role under varying political conditions;

(*b*) at the central level, governments should do more to promote effective coordination between agencies directly concerned with the financing, production, provision of requisites and marketing of agricultural and livestock products, through the formation of public or mixed enterprises responsible for directing such activities in coordination for the benefit of small farmers.

Such recommendations are easily made; and it is their implementation in practice that counts. Bringing together periodically in one room representatives of the various national agencies — representatives both from central offices and the field branches and depots where programmes are put into practice — in order that they can work out ways of achieving the coordination can be helpful.

Reaching the small producer

To reach the small producer, banks and financial institutions responsible for agricultural development in the Latin American countries must increase the number of their branches and agencies in rural areas. The cooperation of farmers' organizations, of community development agencies and of agencies engaged in promoting the socioeconomic welfare of these small farmer groups can be sought. Inevitably the government will have to accept a part of the financial responsibility and treat the cost as a service to the marginal farming sector.

Adequate funding

Agricultural loan capital can quickly melt away where there are low interest charges to users and high rates of inflation. While the smaller farmers might still be subsidized, farmers working larger units or who are more commercially oriented will have to carry the full cost of the credit they use. The Latin American regional seminar agreed that while present favourable interest policies should continue for small farmers, any future subsidization should focus on strengthening supporting services — extension, training and credit supervision — rather than on loan interest charges.

TABLE 3. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: LATIN AMERICA

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development funds and agrarian reform agencies	Credit and multi-purpose farmers' cooperatives
ARGENTINA	Bank of the Nation. State bank supplies 50% of agricultural credit.	Agricultural Cooperative Bank finances associated cooperatives.	—	Meat Board; Grain Board; Cotton Fund; CAP – publicly owned meat packing firm.	—	1 400 first-degree farmers' cooperatives with 500 000 members; supply distribution and produce marketing. Ten second-degree associations; 1 national federation; 430 credit cooperatives lending $33 million, also in rural areas.
BOLIVIA	Agricultural Bank of Bolivia (government owned) finances mostly livestock, has 48 branches. Agriculture Refinancing Fund of Central Bank rediscounts for commercial banks.	—	State Bank finances agricultural marketing. 13 private banks serve larger farmers, agro-industries.	Cotton growers' associations with compulsory membership; sugarcane producers' associations; ranchers' associations do not generally include small farmers.	Ministry of Agriculture Fund lends to 1 500 farmers. Colonization Institute Revolving Fund in UNDP project distributes credit to 1 500 farmers through 50 pre-cooperatives.	Centre for Economic and Social Development has promoted some 210 input/marketing cooperatives. National Federation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives with 110 000 members. Campesinos communities are recognized as pre-cooperatives and can receive credit. 520 cooperatives with 38 000 farmers. 257 pre-cooperatives with 7 900 members.
BRAZIL	BCB: Central Bank of Brazil. BB: Bank of Brazil, finances mainly the large sugar plantations in the Zona Mata. BNB: Bank of North-East Brazil, and BA: Bank of the Amazons - finance mainly livestock producers and small farmers. Four State Development Banks (state owned).	BNCC: National Bank for Credit to Cooperatives.	State commercial banks (state owned) provide credit to agriculture: BANEB: Bahia State Commercial Bank; BEC: Cesara State Bank.	IAA: Sugar and Alcohol Institute, approves modernization plans for sugarcane estates financed on credit by the banks. SUVALE distributes inputs on credit to small farmers through cooperatives in regional development projects.	ABCAR: Government Agency for Extension and Supervised Credit; channels federal finance to State extension services. State governments maintain autonomous extension services, generally linked to the bank and universities, such as ANCAR, INDA/IBRA. Agrarian reform agencies assist farmers and cooperatives.	2 300 agricultural cooperatives with 820 000 members.
CHILE	Central Bank – Banco del Estado – makes loans to large private operators and to smallholders, including agrarian reform settlers; in collaboration with CORA. Also finances CORA and INDAP programmes. It operates through several credit lines either directly to smallholders or to rural development organizations.	Cooperative Finance Institute (INFICOOP), 632 member cooperatives, 99 of which operate in the rural sector and 108 of which are small farmers' credit and savings unions.	All commercial banks supply credit to agriculture; their operations are subject to regulation permitting the best possible efficiency and repayment. Commercial banks provided in 1973 about 5% of total credit to the rural sector.	State institutions ECA (agricultural marketing). IANSA (state sugar company). Central Bank purchases agricultural production, selected seed. National Company produces and sells seed. Private organizations supply credit and technical assistance to industrial crops.	CORA: Agrarian Reform Agency, extends short, medium and long-term credit to settlers. INDAP: National Development Institute for Agriculture and Livestock, provides supervised credit to farmers and settlers. SEAM: Mechanized Agricultural Equipment Service, supplies tractors and equipment on credit. CORFO: supplies credit mainly for imported agricultural machines and equipment, and for processing industries and storage equipment.	Four winegrowers' cooperatives. 10 dairy cooperatives. Multipurpose service cooperatives promoted by Agrarian Reform Agency (CORA).

TABLE 3. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: LATIN AMERICA (*cont'd*)

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development funds and agrarian reform agencies	Credit and multipurpose farmers' cooperatives
COLOMBIA	BR: Banco de la República (central bank administering the Agricultural Development Fund). CAIM: state-owned agricultural bank, provides credit to agricultural institutions and farmers; 685 branches. $870 million loan outstanding to 442 000 farmers; also distributes inputs on credit through 397 stores. BC: Coffee Bank (partially state owned) finances coffee growers; 175 branches. BG: Livestock Bank (semipublic, partially state owned) finances livestock activities, 80 branches.	—	15 private local commercial banks provide loans to large farmers; 6 private foreign commercial banks; Central Mortage Bank; Savings Bank. COFIAGRO: finance corporation for the development of agriculture and exports; finances wholesale markets for fruit and vegetables. Commercial banks operate 3 000 out of 4 000 branches throughout the country.	INAGRARIO FEDERCAFE: Associations of Coffee Producers, FEDERRARROZ: Association of Rice Producers, FEDERALGODON: Association of Cotton Growers: all supply extension and technical assistance. Banks require loan applications to be assisted by such associations. IDEMA: Agricultural Marketing Agency, operates a price stabilization fund for grains and cotton; finances the marketing cooperatives.	INCORA: Colombian Agency for Agrarian Reform; provides supervised credit to settlers in agrarian reform areas; also distributes inputs in kind; total loans outstanding - $440 million to 45 000 farmers. ICA: Agricultural Development Agency, supplies credit and technical assistance outside the agrarian reform area; lent $3.5 million in 1973 to 77 000 farmers. FFA: Agricultural Finance Fund. FONDOCAFE: Fund for the Development and Diversification of Coffee Areas; Special Fund for Small-Farmer Credit with contributions from INCORA, ICA, CAIM and USAID.	696 Farmers' Groups or Community Centres organized by INCORA. CECORA: Central Association of Cooperatives in the agrarian reform areas, with 28 cooperative members; mainly supply, distribution and marketing as IDEMA agents.
COSTA RICA	Central Bank – Agricultural Credit Department rediscounts for national banks providing agricultural credit: Banco de CR, Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago, Banco Anglo-Costaricense, Banco Nacional de CR.	Nacional Cooperative Development Institute (INFOCOOP) lends to cooperatives.	National Bank of Costa Rica (BNCR) has special Rural Credit Department to deal with small farmers and cooperatives. Five commercial banks provide short-term credit.	National Production Council buys basic products, co-signs loans.	Land Settlement Institute (ITCO) makes advances to settlers.	Coffee grower cooperative federation, 12 000 members; horticultural cooperative union, 24 cooperatives; savings and credit cooperatives, 18 000 members; southern multipurpose cooperatives, 13 000 members.
CUBA	National Bank of Cuba (central bank) has 153 branches throughout the country with an agricultural credit department. They distribute credit to small farmers.	—	—	Ministry for Sugar Industry (MINAZ); Cuban Enterprise for Tobacco (CUBATABACO); Cuban Enterprise for Coffee (CUBACAFE); Dairy Industrial Enterprise (ECIL); Consolidated Meat Enterprise: All enterprises are government owned.	—	1 small farmers' association, 4 368 rural cooperatives, 42 agricultural associations. They all help the small farmers to apply for loans to the bank branches.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Agricultural Bank provides two thirds of total credit to agriculture.	—	9 commercial banks, of which 1 is government owned, 3 are local banks and 5 are foreign banks, and branches of commercial banks distribute little amount of credit to the agricultural sector.	Price Stabilization Institute (INESPRE), CEDOPEX (export promotion), CEA (State Sugar Council), 2 private sugar companies.	Irrigation Agency (INDRHI). Secretariat of agriculture. PIDAGRO (IDB) Fund expanded training and research services and supplies, supervised through the Agricultural Bank. FIDE Agricultural Credit programme for marginal farmers supplies supervised credit to 3 500 farmers.	IDECOOP: Institute of cooperative Credit and Development. FETAB: Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Federation, 24 cooperatives, 2 100 members. FENACOOP: National Federation of Rural Cooperatives, 29 cooperatives, 7 000 members.
ECUADOR	Central bank rediscounts BNF and commercial agricultural loan portfolio. National Development Bank (BNF, government owned) provides credit for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and small industries. National Finance Corporation finances marketing, processing enterprises. Housing bank lends for land reform areas.	Ecuadorian Cooperative Bank lends to affiliated cooperatives and unions.	18 private commercial banks supplying short- and medium-term loans, mainly to large farmers.	National Wheat Commission. National Enterprise for Staple Products deals with import of foodstuffs. EMPROVIT sells basic foods at favourable prices. National Agricultural Product Storage and Marketing Enterprise (ENAC) provides storage.	Ecuadorian Agency for Agrarian Reform (IERAC) provides credit to new settlers. Irrigation agency (INERRI) operates fertilizer revolving fund.	268 credit unions providing credit to 47 640 farmers. 50 coffee marketing cooperatives, 8 rice cooperatives, 1 association of coffee cooperatives, 9 savings and loan associations. Savings and credit cooperative federation with 28 affiliates lending to farmers.

TABLE 3. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: LATIN AMERICA (*cont'd*)

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development funds and agrarian reform agencies	Credit and multi-purpose farmers' cooperatives
EL SALVADOR	Central Reserve Bank finances IRA and rediscounts agricultural portfolio of commercial banks. Agricultural Development Bank, established in 1973, provides loans especially to small farmers, excepting coffee growers; also finances agro-industries and large farmers; 31 branches.	—	Commercial and mortgage banks supply credit for marketing coffee and cotton.	Supply Regulation Agency (IRA) stabilizes supplies, prices basic products.	ICR: Rural Colonization Agency.	Cotton Cooperative (compulsory membership of cotton growers); supplies inputs on credit and has monopoly for export. Cooperative Association participates in the share capital of the Agricultural Development Bank.
GUATEMALA	Guatemala Central Bank (BG). Agricultural Bank (state owned) (BA): finances mostly coffee growers in connexion with ANACAFE. National Mortage Bank (CHNG) finances agriculture and livestock development. BANDESA newly created Agricultural Development Bank which will take over the credit services of BNA, CHNG, INFOP and SCICAS.	—	Several commercial banks provide credit mostly for export marketing.	National Association of Coffee Growers (ANACAFE) determines credit ceiling for growers in diversification programmes. INFOP grain price support agency. United Fruit Corporation (UFCO) makes long-term contracts and supplies credit to independent growers. INDECA, a main stabilization price agency, will take over gradually the activities of INFOP.	Agricultural Development Agency (INTA) promotes tea growers' cooperatives for marketing. Inter-American Crop Service (SCICAS) for supervised agricultural credit.	Six oil palm growers' cooperatives will distribute credit to growers and manage oil mills. 1 tea growers' cooperative. 167 agricultural cooperatives with 10 500 members distributing credit to members. National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (FENACOAS).
GUYANA	Bank of Guyana (Central Bank). Agricultural Cooperative Development Bank is main agency for credit to small and medium farmers; capital $15 million.	National Cooperative Bank operates as commercial bank.	Commercial banks lend to sugarcane estates and contribute to the ACDB share capital, to other corporations, rice mills and cane estates.	Guyana Rice Board and Cane Farmers' Association provide short-term credit to producers.	Cane Farming Development Corporation (CEDC). Commonwealth Development Corporation. Guyana Credit Corporation.	350 cooperatives with 25 000 members lend own and ACDB funds, mainly short term.
HAITI	BNRH – Central Bank lends to government for purchase of agricultural equipment, has established a $20 000 fund for lending to small sugarcane producers through the BCA.	—	8 commercial banks provide credit to large farmers and to coffee exporters.	IMPCADE Export Agency for coffee and other agricultural products – provides credit to small coffee growers; middlemen purchase coffee and supply limited consumption credit to small farmers. SEN, a subsidiary of IDAI, supplies credit for purchase of agricultural equipment and machines.	BCA – Agriculture Credit Department of Ministry of Agriculture provides limited credit to farmers' cooperatives or associations. IDAI, Agriculture and Industrial Development Agency, provides limited short-term credit to farmers' groups for cotton and foodstuffs.	5 coffee cooperatives collecting coffee for export. 183 small credit unions supply credit to member small farmers financed by BCA through the BNRH fund.
HONDURAS	BC – Central Bank rediscounts all short-term loans and sublends to commercial banks; BNF Development Bank provides credit to small farmers on short, medium and long term and to livestock producers, to cooperatives and to INA settlers.	—	8 commercial banks lending to large farmers mostly for livestock and to cooperatives for marketing.	Special Price Stabilization Fund managed by BNF to purchase on commitment. Supply Department of BNF distributes inputs on credit to farmers' cooperatives and other agricultural enterprises.	INA National Agricultural Agency responsible for agrarian reform and settlement.	200 multipurpose agricultural cooperatives. Savings and Credit Federation grants loans to agricultural cooperatives out of own funds. Honduras Foundation for Development grants loans to cooperatives organized and supervised by MFF.

TABLE 3. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: LATIN AMERICA (*cont'd*)

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development funds and agrarian reform agencies	Credit and multi-purpose farmers' cooperatives
JAMAICA	Bank of Jamaica (central bank) rediscounts commercial banks' portfolio, mainly for development projects. Jamaica Development Bank created in 1974 lends to medium and small farmers with preference to small ones.	People's Cooperative Banks (PCB): 70 in operation; membership 124 000 – lends mainly short term to small farmers and rediscounts with ACB; loan ceiling £500, part of which in kind.	Commercial banks lend to large plantations and livestock breeders.	Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) buys foodstuffs and export crops at announced prices. Marketing Council supervises agricultural export products. Sugar, Banana, Tobacco and Coffee Boards provide credit.	Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) finances farm machinery for small farmers. Agricultural Credit Board (ACD) lends to small farmers for certain crops and finances PCBS. Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Revolving Fund (ARF) finances development programmes. Government Guarantee Fund covers 10% commercial bank loans to agriculture.	—
MEXICO	Banco de Mexico (Central Bank) manages the Guarantee and Development Fund for Agriculture, Livestock and Poultry. Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, lending directly to small farmers on short and medium term. Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, lending short term especially to ejidos, both now incorporated into Banco Nacional Agropecuario. Financiera Nacional Azucarrera, a financial corporation, finances sugarcane growers. collects resources through bonds to be compulsorily purchased by commercial banks.	—	Private commercial banks provide loans to large farmers and plantations. By law they should invest a portion of their capital in bonds issued by the National Agricultural Financial Corporation to be invested in development programmes.	National Supply Company (CONASUPO) buys from farmers. Grano y Fertilizantes de Mexico, a semi-governmental company, produces and distributes fertilizers all over the country. Instituto de Comercio Exterior, a government agency, supervises producers of agricultural export goods. Almacenes Nacionales de Deposito, general warehouse company, stores basic grains.	Guarantee Fund for Agriculture and Livestock Development administered by central bank rediscounts for agricultural and commercial banks; discounted $192 million in 1971.	Ejidos are now becoming legal entities entitled to commercial operations and credit distribution to members.
NICARAGUA	Central Bank rediscounts BNN and INFOMAC portfolio from special development fund; National Bank of Nicaragua (BNN) provides long- and medium-term loans for crops and livestock, 64 field agencies (also provide research and extension); 180 agricultural experts. National Development Agency (INFOMAC) finances development projects, mainly tobacco.	—	6 private commercial banks provide short- and medium-term loans for cattle fattening, cotton and coffee farmers. 4 development finance companies provide long-term loans to agriculture.	National Institute for External and Internal Trade (INCEI) provides storage, stabilizes prices.	Agricultural Institute of Nicaragua (IAN), responsible for agrarian reform, supplies credit to new settlers.	Several multipurpose service cooperatives provide inputs on credit and also sell members' produce.
PANAMA	Panama National Bank (BNP); Agricultural Development Bank (BDA) created in 1973 provides all types of loans to farmers, to cooperatives and development agencies.	—	13 private commercial banks lend to agriculture.	Government Market Organization (FRIGOMIDA) collects and sells produce of small farmers. Potato Marketing Council.	Agrarian Reform Department.	200 farmers' groups in agrarian reform settlements (*asentamientos*). Rural cooperatives and federations distribute inputs on credit to members.

TABLE 3. – INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: LATIN AMERICA (*concl'd*)

Countries	Agricultural development banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development funds and agrarian reform agencies	Credit and multipurpose farmers' cooperatives
PARAGUAY	Central Bank; National Development Bank (BNF), state owned, in 1972 lent $12 million for crop production; also distributes fertilizers on credit, and $7.1 million to small livestock breeders. Operates agricultural promotion programme through 37 branches.	Agricultural Development Fund (CAH) lends short term to newly formed farmers' associations; distributed $1.2 million in 1974.	11 commercial banks lent in 1972 to the rural sector a total of $4.2 million. Commercial banks should invest in loans to agriculture a minimum of 5% of their capital. COMESA, a semi-governmental company, finances loans to large agricultural development projects.	National Cotton Commission (CNA) stabilizes prices. Tobacco Development programme (PRONATAX) for export.	Institute of Rural Welfare (IBR) implements agrarian reform and guarantees BNF loans to settlers. Livestock Fund (FH) administered by Central Bank lends medium and long term to livestock producers.	200 multipurpose farmers' cooperatives with 20 000 members, UNIPACO with 20 members, supply and marketing cooperatives. 400 settlement colonies with a central administration that handles collaterals and repayment of loans.
PERU	Central Bank (BCRP).	—	21 commercial banks in 1971 lent $41 million to agriculture, i.e., 20% total outstanding credit – mainly to large farmers on short term.	Agricultural Development Bank (BFA) has marketing monopoly on rubber and jute. Public Enterprise for Importing Foods (EPSA).	Agrarian reform implemented directly by Ministry of Agriculture.	400 production and communal cooperatives created under agrarian reform; 300 agricultural service cooperatives receive priority credit from BFA. Agrarian Reform Cooperative Association (CECOAAP) distributes inputs on credit to cooperatives and markets produce.
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO	Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) is a public corporation.	Trinidad Cooperative Bank lends to cooperative societies.	8 commercial banks with 86 branches have lent to agricultural enterprises 2.6% of total portfolio.	Cocoa and Coffee Industry Board (COIB) stabilizes prices for cocoa and coffee. Central Marketing Agency (CMA) provides a market for vegetables.	Government-operated crown land development programme.	730 agricultural credit cooperatives and rural credit unions. 185 cooperatives for relending to members. 45 multipurpose and credit cooperatives. Cooperative Citrus Growers' Association (CCGA) markets citrus and juice. 285 junior cooperatives, i.e., secondary school thrift cooperatives.
URUGUAY	Banco Central. Banco de la República (BROU) has an agricultural credit department. Channels 80% available resources to the rural sector; provides technical assistance through 47 sectors and 150 technicians.	—	Commercial banks lend short term to private merchants for marketing of agricultural products.	—	Agricultural Development Fund (PA), lends medium and long term to farmers and livestock raisers for pasture improvement. National Colonization Institute. Land Development Agency lends long term.	123 agricultural and livestock cooperatives with 27 500 members. Federation of Livestock Cooperatives (FUCA): 28 cooperatives with 10 000 individuals. Association of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives (UNCAUR): 14 cooperatives with 10 000 members.
VENEZUELA	Central Bank. Agricultural Development Bank (BANDAGRO), semipublic, lends medium and long term to commercial farms and processing industries. Agriculture and Livestock Bank (BAP) lends to small farmers and agrarian reform sector; also finances produce, marketing and storage under supervision of Ministry of Agriculture. Venezuelan Financial Corporation.	—	35 commercial banks are allowed to lend only short term to agriculture (up to 5 years).	Government price stabilization programme for wheat, rice, coffee, cocoa, groundnuts, maize, beans, sisal, etc., based on guaranteed minimum price.	National Agrarian Agency (INA) implements agrarian reform. Agricultural Credit Fund. National Coffee and Cocoa Funds both managed by the Ministry of Agriculture for long-term financing to develop coffee and cocoa projects.	77 credit unions with 1 682 members in 1974. Members are beneficiaries of loans obtained from the Agricultural Credit and the National Coffee and Cocoa Funds.

To avoid a reduction in the real value of the assets of financial institutions as a consequence of devaluation and inflation, it is necessary that long-term loans to medium and large farmers include provisions which transfer the effects of inflation to them; losses caused by inflation from loans to small farmers might be absorbed by the state. In evaluating projects financed in periods of inflation, the distortion produced in relative input prices and other product costs should be taken into consideration, since they can be substantial elements in the profitability of the projects. For this reason, correction indices should be used in the evaluation so as to obtain a true estimate of the economic and social return of a project.

Facilities and incentives for voluntary saving are much in favour. Financial institutions were urged by the Latin American regional seminar to use branches in rural areas to attract savings and so increase the resources available for future lending. This can, however, involve high operating costs. One bank in a country of predominantly low rural incomes had been advised to abandon savings accounts for this reason.

The third main line of action recommended under this heading was through national central banks. They should participate more actively in financing the agricultural sector and adopt more liberal policies regarding maturity terms when rediscounting medium- and long-term loan operations for small farmers. A significant portion of the surplus of central banks at the end of each financial period should go to strengthen the financial capacity of agricultural development institutions. This is now the practice in some Latin American countries.

Management and training

As in other regions, the need for more intensive training both of staff for credit services and of farmers in the use of credit received major emphasis at the Latin American regional seminar. Such training must be adapted to the social and economic conditions and the traditions of each country. To help cover the costs involved, funds derived from increased interest rates charged to farmers who have reached a certain economic level should be accumulated and be complemented by external loans financed at low interest rates.

There is also much to do in improving the management of agricultural credit institutions in many Latin American countries. The need to simplify bureaucratic procedures and eliminate delays in the handling of applications for loans is evident, as is, in some cases, the need to change radically the attitudes of field staff.[6] Farmers were often obliged to resort to other much more expensive sources of credit because official institutions required so many visits and took too long to make a decision. However, "90% of loan applications decided upon within 15 days" as a policy goal for such institutions was considered unrealistic by some, because of the high risk of corruption if such decisions were not subject to detailed evidence and closely checked. There would, of course, be much less scope for extortion and bribes, and correspondingly less need for control, if interest charged were nearer the going rate. Nevertheless it seems clear that development institutions engaged in credit assistance to the small farmer should keep under continuing review the scope for improving their services, simplify their procedures for making loans, and reduce to a minimum their demands on the credit applicant. There is a tendency for responsibilities to be excessively centralized. Greater delegation of decision-making to the managers of local branches is essential for more rapid and timely approval of loans. With this should go much closer collaboration between credit agencies and those responsible for extension, marketing, input supply and associated rural development programmes.

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[6] Overbearing and unsympathetic attitudes toward small farmers applying for loans was a repeated complaint in the interviews undertaken for the case study *Estudio sobre crédito agrícola en el Municipio de Subachoque (Colombia)* by E. Andrade.

Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:

... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. - In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Chick-peas: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 1. - Pois chiches: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	... 1 000 hectares ...				... 1 000 metric tons ...			
WORLD	**11 859**	**10 364**	**9 737**	**10 473**	**7 041**	**6 579**	**6 357**	**5 889**
AFRICA	**469**	**524**	**550**	**550**	**260**	**303**	**337**	**341**
Algeria	19	28 F	29 F	30 F	9	13 F	13 F	14 F
Ethiopia	272	303	306 F	308 F	165	198	196 F	198 F
Morocco	136	53	84	80 F	65	34	79	80 F
Tanzania	10	100 F	95 F	95 F	3	31	25 F	25 F
Tunisia	20	30 F	27 F	28 F	8	15	14 F	14 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**134**	**118**	**338**	**357**	**120**	**90**	**364**	**379**
Mexico	134	118	338	357 F	120	90	364	379 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**20**	**28**	**22**	**20**	**14**	**16**	**9**	**13**
Argentina	6	4	2	5	5	4	2	5
Chile	8	20	16	11	4	9	4	*5
ASIA	**10 838**	**9 454**	**8 585**	**9 319**	**6 442**	**6 016**	**5 496**	**5 018**
Bangladesh	55	72	60	56	36	60	41	40
Burma	117	168	163	166 F	59	86	83	85 F
India	9 252	7 912	6 968	7 691	5 535	5 081	4 537	4 006
Iran	104	100 F	100 F	100 F	49	50 F	55 F	60 F
Pakistan	1 170	964	1 017	1 045	639	510	554	575
Syrian Arab Republic	41	44	69	57	26	36	28	48
Turkey	86	178	186	186 F	89	183	185	190
EUROPE	**399**	**240**	**243**	**226**	**206**	**154**	**151**	**138**
Greece	20	26	27	20	15	24	24	21 F
Italy	66	23	18	18	41	24	20	19
Portugal	71	38	39	*47	23	14	15	*15
Spain	237	148	154	136	124	88	88	80
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**399**	**240**	**244**	**227**	**205**	**155**	**154**	**141**
Western Europe	397	238	240	224	204	152	149	136
Other developed market economies	2	2	4	4	1	3	5	5
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**11 459**	**10 122**	**9 491**	**10 243**	**6 834**	**6 422**	**6 200**	**5 745**
Africa	461	518	544	545	251	293	329	333
Latin America	154	146	360	378	133	106	373	392
Near East	250	342	379	363	181	287	284	315
Far East	10 594	9 117	8 208	8 958	6 269	5 736	5 214	4 706
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Europe and U.S.S.R.	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 2. - Dry beans: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 2. - Haricots secs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**22 033**	**22 728**	**23 634**	**22 916**	**9 816**	**10 940**	**11 739**	**11 458**
AFRICA	**1 732**	**2 638**	**2 722**	**2 804**	**805**	**1 271**	**1 181**	**1 153**
Angola	77	120 F	120 F	120 F	59	70 F	72 F	72 F
Burundi	168	322	534	535 F	120	234	245	250 F
Cameroon	56	73 F	73 F	75 F	37	35 F	35 F	36 F
Dahomey	94	72	60 F	75 F	24	24	17 F	25 F
Ethiopia	88	98 F	99 F	99 F	62	76 F	78 F	78 F
Madagascar	61	72 F	72 F	72 F	49	61	56	59
Niger	479	920	820	900	74	145	90	100
Rwanda	121	155	160	160 F	87	131	133	90 F
South Africa	88	73 F	70	72	45	56	45	63
Tanzania	202	280 F	280 F	260 F	87	162	160 F	130 F
Uganda	144	270 F	250 F	250 F	94	180 F	160 F	160 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**2 855**	**2 594**	**2 590**	**2 633**	**1 914**	**2 002**	**2 126**	**2 240**
Canada	31	54	54	65	46	88	79	93
Dominican Republic	32	*31	*21	*32	21	*30	*20	*31
El Salvador	29	40	45	*45	18	27	37	32
Guatemala	76	100 F	*101	110 F	50	65	72	78
Haiti	39	41 F	41 F	41 F	39	43 F	43 F	43 F
Honduras	73	*60	*60	67	48	*35	*36	32
Mexico	1 829	1 576	1 575	1 500 F	761	809	1 009	896
Nicaragua	52	61	64	*64	42	43	47	*52
United States	581	567	553	635	833	822	743	944
SOUTH AMERICA	**3 333**	**4 069**	**4 287**	**4 104**	**2 203**	**2 688**	**2 558**	**2 626**
Argentina	30	62	79	108	31	58	73	115
Brazil	2 936	3 560 F	3 788	3 500 F	1 927	*2 347	2 211	2 168
Chile	69	79	68	*105	67	83	65	*107
Colombia	79	97	94	105	44	59	58	73
Ecuador	48	62	65 F	69	24	26	30 F	38
Paraguay	27	47	41	43 F	19	32	32	33 F
Peru	47	65 F	73 F	66 F	45	*48	*59	50 F
Venezuela	83	83	67	95 F	38	30	25	37
ASIA	**9 898**	**10 588**	**11 458**	**10 624**	**3 912**	**4 171**	**4 972**	**4 584**
Bangladesh	69	63	58	60 F	49	47	44	47 F
Burma	206	190 F	192 F	194 F	131	145 F	150 F	160 F
Cambodia	42	29	30 F	30 F	19	18	18 F	17 F
China [2]	1 914 F	2 020 F	2 020 F	2 020 F	1 280 F	1 445 F	1 460 F	1 467 F
India	6 946	7 492	8 370	7 500 F	1 815	1 747	2 568	2 100 F
Japan	216	161	*162	162 F	247	252	*215	230 F
Korea, Rep. of	37	42	42 F	41 F	19	26	26 F	25 F
Pakistan	105	97	112	113 F	43	47	52	53 F
Thailand	80	215 F	200 F	230 F	89	*195	*210	*250
Turkey	113	108	102	102 F	136	161	150	150
EUROPE	**4 146**	**2 796**	**2 536**	**2 781**	**919**	**723**	**803**	**766**
Bulgaria	217	104	99	101 F	63	48	68	58 F
France	75	23	21	22	72	30	32	29
Greece	68	40	42	40	49	40	48	45 F
Italy	323	96	81	76	184	117	119	111
Poland	23	23	19	*30	29	34	30	*38
Portugal	427	322	302	*302	61	51	50	*50
Romania [3]	1 545	1 101	894	1 067 F	91	90	83	90 F
Spain	100	117	114	103	129	124	123	113
Yugoslavia [3]	1 053	814	810	810 F	194	153	197	179
U.S.S.R.	**67**	**35**	**35**	**35 F**	**62**	**78**	**97**	**87 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**2 973**	**2 291**	**2 229**	**2 309**	**1 874**	**1 751**	**1 675**	**1 883**
North America	612	622	607	700	880	910	822	1 037
Western Europe	2 056	1 427	1 385	1 369	702	527	590	551
Oceania	1	8	5	5	1	6	3	3
Other developed market economies	303	234	232	234	292	308	260	293
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**14 929**	**16 952**	**18 138**	**17 151**	**6 366**	**7 454**	**8 280**	**7 790**
Africa	1 636	2 546	2 643	2 723	747	1 186	1 117	1 073
Latin America	5 576	6 041	6 270	6 037	3 237	3 780	3 863	3 828
Near East	146	157	143	145	173	219	195	195
Far East	7 570	8 209	9 082	8 247	2 209	2 269	3 106	2 694
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**4 131**	**3 485**	**3 266**	**3 456**	**1 525**	**1 735**	**1 784**	**1 784**
Asia	1 975	2 080	2 080	2 080	1 296	1 460	1 475	1 482
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 157	1 405	1 186	1 376	279	274	310	302

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province. – [3] Most of the area and production data relate to beans grown mixed with other crops.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan. – [3] La plupart des données relatives à la superficie et à la production concernent des haricots cultivés en association avec d'autres plantes.

Table 3. - Dry peas: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 3. - Pois secs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**11 172**	**9 726**	**10 019**	**9 843**	**10697**	**10 427**	**11 308**	**11 694**
AFRICA	**472**	**652**	**685**	**716**	**327**	**474**	**467**	**469**
Algeria	6	6 F	6 F	6 F	3	2 F	2 F	2 F
Burundi	58	46	42	45 F	32	33	26	30 F
Ethiopia	126	141 F	142 F	143 F	114	132 F	133 F	135 F
Morocco	54	91	102	100 F	35	62	37	40 F
Rwanda	44	69	70	70 F	35	55	56	30 F
Uganda	15	10 F	10 F	11 F	8	4 F	4 F	4 F
Zaire	127	244	268	295 F	74	168	185	204
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**155**	**105**	**103**	**145**	**242**	**170**	**165**	**244**
Canada	25	27	27	32	32	43	43	46
Mexico	7	6	6	6 F	5	4	4	4 F
United States	123	*70	*69	*106	204	122	117	193
SOUTH AMERICA	**127**	**129**	**132**	**135**	**103**	**97**	**100**	**105**
Argentina	19	15	13	13	25	12	13	16
Chile	9	13	12	19	6	11	9	*16
Colombia	45	45	50 F	52 F	24	33	*33	*35
Ecuador	20	*17	18 F	18 F	14	*10	12 F	11
Paraguay	4	3	3	3 F	2	2	3	3 F
Peru	22	27	28	*22	25	22	23	*17
Venezuela	4	4	3	3 F	2	2	1	1
ASIA	**4 622**	**4 504**	**4 493**	**4 499**	**3 963**	**4 136**	**3 989**	**3 967**
Burma	18	26	28 F	28 F	10	16	16 F	17 F
China	3 350 F	3 600 F	3 650 F	3 700 F	2 980 F	3 450 F	3 500 F	3 550 F
India	1 236	869	807	763	955	658	461	389
Japan	11	4	*4	3 F	12	6	*5	5 F
Turkey	3	3	3	3 F	4	4	4	5
EUROPE	**477**	**325**	**277**	**303**	**634**	**481**	**427**	**511**
Austria	1	1	1	1 F	2	3	2	2 F
Belgium	6	2	1	2	22	7	5	6 F
Bulgaria	27	13	10	12 F	31	18	15	17 F
Czechoslovakia	38	10	10	26 F	51	16	16	40 F
Finland	2	3	3	7	3	6	7	10 F
France	8	9	9	8	18	27	29	22
German Dem. Rep.	45	*25	*23	23 F	65	*36	*39	39 F
Greece	9	2 F	2 F	2 F	6	2 F	2 F	2 F
Hungary	81	61	52	55 F	96	84	72	73 F
Italy	12	6	5	4	9	6	5	5
Netherlands	19	5	4	6	67	11	12	23
Poland	47	47	42	*46	56	60	56	65 F
Romania	115	79	61	36	119	91	65	58 F
Spain	31	20	13	12	23	18	10	8
Sweden	8	5	4	5	11	8	6	9
United Kingdom	15	22	21	27	43	73	70	97
Yugoslavia	12	15	16	32 F	12	15	18	36
OCEANIA	**33**	**53**	**51**	**55**	**46**	**93**	**94**	**99**
Australia	21	30	30 F	30 F	21	35	35 F	35 F
New Zealand	12	23	21	25 F	25	58	59	64 F
U.S.S.R.	**5 287**	**3 958**	**4 278**	**3 990 F**	**5 382**	**4 977**	**6 066**	**6 300 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**323**	**251**	**237**	**311**	**520**	**445**	**430**	**568**
North America	147	98	96	138	236	166	160	239
Western Europe	124	90	79	106	217	175	165	220
Oceania	32	52	51	55	46	92	94	99
Other developed market economies	20	12	11	12	20	12	11	11
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 860**	**1 681**	**1 656**	**1 646**	**1 398**	**1 250**	**1 050**	**985**
Africa	463	642	676	705	318	466	458	459
Latin America	135	136	139	142	108	102	104	110
Near East	5	6	6	6	6	9	10	10
Far East	1 256	896	836	792	965	674	478	405
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**8 990**	**7 794**	**8 126**	**7 887**	**8 779**	**8 732**	**9 828**	**10 141**
Asia	3 350	3 600	3 650	3 700	2 980	3 450	3 500	3 550
Europe and U.S.S.R.	5 640	4 194	4 476	4 187	5 799	5 282	6 328	6 591

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 4. - Potatoes: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 4. - Pommes de terre: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**23 733**	**21 886**	**21 927**	**21 945**	**283 074**	**280 738**	**315 732**	**292 393**
AFRICA	**269**	**381**	**402**	**409**	**2 024**	**3 101**	**3 451**	**3 299**
Algeria	25	45 F	46 F	46 F	224	300 F	*400	310 F
Egypt	24	35	45	44 F	397	596	798	750 F
Ethiopia	27	32	32 F	32 F	134	170	169 F	170 F
Morocco	21	28 F	28 F	28 F	210	226	226 F	240 F
Rwanda	18	19	19	19 F	62	131	140	120 F
South Africa	44	37	40	45	389	637	635	600
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**742**	**676**	**704**	**744**	**14 990**	**16 093**	**16 406**	**18 529**
Canada	119	100	106	114	2 098	2 001	2 168	2 437
Mexico	46	39	40	40 F	366	461	450	*450
United States	551	508	528	559	12 356	13 429	13 588	15 431
SOUTH AMERICA	**977**	**963**	**933**	**917**	**7 010**	**7 957**	**7 652**	**8 168**
Argentina	179	147	117	111	1 738	1 340	1 535	1 798
Bolivia	111	112	116	*127	546	703	729	749
Brazil	200	*202	*206	*171	1 178	*1 720	*1 557	1 671
Chile	90	79	67	102	793	733	624	957
Colombia	67	86 F	88 F	89 F	725	1 058	1 130	1 135
Ecuador	36	*38	*44	48	314	*473	*539	441
Peru	256	263	258	231	1 487	1 712	1 277	1 155
ASIA	**4 403**	**5 079**	**5 106**	**5 169**	**38 334**	**46 767**	**50 267**	**52 026**
Bangladesh	56	75	80	80	354	753	759	731
China [2]	3 211 F	3 752 F	3 752 F	3 792 F	27 012	32 027 F	36 027 F	38 027 F
India	399	492	505	533	2 946	4 826	4 451	4 626
Israel	5	6	6	6 F	104	143	165	165 F
Japan	215	145	146	131	3 788	3 537	3 302	2 824
Korea, Rep. of	50	43	41	45 F	483	459	470	470 F
Lebanon	6	9	9	9 F	60	117	117	120 F
Nepal	42	51	51	51 F	192	293	294	300 F
Pakistan	15	23	23	23	133	254	241	239
Turkey	143	175	180	180 F	1 575	2 200	2 200	2 200
EUROPE	**8 653**	**6 777**	**6 719**	**6 662**	**138 283**	**127 423**	**128 819**	**128 765**
Austria	161	101	84	82	3 217	2 341	2 117	1 996
Belgium	61	44	50	40	1 673	1 337	1 418	1 156 F
Bulgaria	41	30	27	28 F	400	382	328	355 F
Czechoslovakia	489	320	304	280	5 635	5 058	5 087	4 522
Denmark	59	29	32	33	1 227	709	748	898
Finland	74	48	46	48	1 067	716	669	525
France	773	310	323	318	13 297	7 400	7 459	7 592
German Dem. Rep.	728	647	650	650 F	12 066	12 140	11 401	13 404
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	900	503	481	471	22 230	15 038	13 676	14 547
Greece	57	52	56	56	466	689	733	708 F
Hungary	253	144	110	*111	1 997	1 349	1 355	1 364
Ireland	80	44	48	40	1 881	1 070	1 332	1 160 F
Italy	369	194	182	180	3 850	2 949	2 947	2 896
Netherlands	129	149	157	158	3 773	5 581	5 771	5 595
Norway	51	29	29	30	1 059	634	672	847
Poland	2 833	2 656	2 678	2 684	43 683	48 735	51 928	48 580
Portugal	105	112	109	*116	1 025	1 139	1 086	*1 116
Romania	314	313	301	*305	2 600	3 672	2 644	*3 500
Spain	394	401	409	393	4 496	5 275	5 579	5 504
Sweden	76	45	45	46	1 594	1 137	947	1 164
Switzerland	46	26	25	26	1 145	824	910	1 085
United Kingdom	302	236	225	215	6 889	6 527	6 711	6 791
Yugoslavia	335	315	317	321	2 711	2 406	2 974	3 128
OCEANIA	**52**	**49**	**46**	**44**	**805**	**1 068**	**934**	**907**
Australia	40	40	37	35	551	822	693	665
U.S.S.R.	**8 638**	**7 960**	**8 017**	**8 000**	**81 628**	**78 329**	**108 201**	**80 700**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**4 977**	**3 498**	**3 505**	**3 486**	**91 415**	**76 816**	**76 764**	**79 297**
North America	670	607	635	673	14 454	15 429	15 757	17 869
Western Europe	3 991	2 654	2 633	2 588	71 877	56 005	55 975	56 937
Oceania	51	48	46	44	803	1 064	931	903
Other developed market economies	265	188	192	182	4 281	4 317	4 102	3 589
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**2 098**	**2 385**	**2 398**	**2 419**	**15 662**	**21 093**	**20 804**	**21 406**
Africa	196	297	300	301	1 202	1 793	1 919	1 844
Latin America	1 049	1 032	1 002	988	7 545	8 620	8 301	8 876
Near East	245	312	333	332	2 623	3 792	4 053	4 054
Far East	608	744	763	798	4 290	6 883	6 526	6 677
Other developing market economies	—	1	1	1	3	5	5	5
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**16 658**	**16 004**	**16 024**	**16 040**	**175 996**	**182 830**	**218 164**	**191 689**
Asia	3 358	3 920	3 921	3 966	27 963	33 083	37 118	39 161
Europe and U.S.S.R.	13 300	12 083	12 103	12 074	148 034	149 747	181 045	152 529

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taiwan.

Table 5. - Sugar: Production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar (raw value), 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 5. - Sucre: Production de sucre centrifugé de canne et de betterave (équivalent de sucre brut), 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country —	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**57 001**	**74 251**	**78 342**	**78 717**
AFRICA	**3 184**	**5 422**	**5 472**	**5 826**
Angola	68	*83	82	*80
Congo	23	*35	*37	*44
Egypt	357	593	*590	*605
Ethiopia	56	127	*139	*131
Kenya	37	100	149	*133
Madagascar	98	104	*104	*114
Malawi	—	*314	*53	*53
Mauritius	591	686	723	676
Morocco	10	267	239	289
Mozambique	169	*336	*370	*300
Reunion	223	186	240	*220
Rhodesia	133	*196	*243	*259
Somalia	13	51	*50	*35
South Africa	1 080	1 915	1 732	*2 111
Sudan	10	*88	*98	*118
Swaziland	89	192	*173	*195
Tanzania	55	96	*115	*124
Uganda	125	132	*94	*62
Zaire	37	*54	58	64
Zambia	—	*51	*65	*97
N. and CENT. AMERICA	**15 121**	**16 498**	**16 808**	**17 430**
Barbados	176	*113	*122	*112
Canada	144	125	117	101
Costa Rica	79	176	*174	176
Cuba	5 254	4 688	*5 350	*5 935
Dominican Republic	798	*1 201	*1 193	*1 214
El Salvador	70	187	190	201
Guadeloupe	172	82	121	97
Guatemala	119	*239	*270	*325
Honduras	28	71	69	*89
Jamaica	472	379	331	*387
Mexico	1 738	2 526	2 821	2 837
Nicaragua	87	166	144	*160
Panama	38	80	81	104
Puerto Rico	896	268	229	261
Trinidad and Tobago	234	235	184	*192
United States	4 561	5 773	5 215	5 034
SOUTH AMERICA	**6 988**	**10 839**	**12 256**	**13 070**
Argentina	971	1 303	1 638	1 487
Bolivia	76	93	139	204
Brazil	3 786	6 289	*7 450	*1 950
Chile	85	153	89	127
Colombia	409	824	810	897
Ecuador	168	270	*283	*292
Guyana	312	320	273	345
Peru	791	922	914	1 019
Venezuela	289	525	510	*554

Country — Pays	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 metric tons			
ASIA	**9 298**	**14 074**	**15 067**	**15 880**
Bangladesh	79	27	21	29
Burma	60	*98	*100	100 F
China [2]	2 430 F	4 035 F	4 117 F	4 300 F
India	2 976	3 806	4 170	4 336
Indonesia	664	889	937	1 000
Iran	177	*663	*700	710 F
Japan	420	639	656	492
Pakistan	152	399	464	609
Philippines	1 515	1 859	2 245	2 450
Thailand	183	709	805	906
Turkey	554	*811	*736	*815
EUROPE	**12 684**	**15 964**	**16 426**	**15 066**
Austria	270	398	363	*394
Belgium	429	669	780	607
Bulgaria	193	196	235	196
Czechoslovakia	931	*753	*714	*750
Denmark	290	341	368	415
Finland	55	91	81	82
France	2 034	2 984	3 171	2 944
German Dem. Rep.	603	*637	*548	*577
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 737	2 214	2 453	2 423
Greece	48	129	158	187
Hungary	440	330	320	*303
Ireland	134	169	*193	*147
Italy	1 053	1 280	1 149	*968
Netherlands	542	756	831	*772
Poland	1 532	1 826	1 817	*1 589
Romania	380	*597	*567	*607
Spain	514	832	816	*546
Sweden	247	293	264	304
United Kingdom	875	964	1 047	616
Yugoslavia	308	410	444	*538
OCEANIA	**2 067**	**3 138**	**2 844**	**3 130**
Australia	1 801	2 835	2 525	2 850
Fiji	266	303	*319	*280
U.S.S.R.	**7 659**	***8 315**	***9 470**	***8 315**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**16 630**	**22 922**	**22 476**	**21 626**
North America	4 705	5 898	5 332	5 135
Western Europe	8 591	11 607	12 206	11 025
Oceania	1 801	2 835	2 525	2 850
Other developed market economies	1 534	2 582	2 413	2 616
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**26 189**	**34 621**	**38 059**	**40 435**
Africa	1 736	2 826	3 052	2 992
Latin America	17 405	21 439	23 731	25 365
Near East	1 128	2 242	2 188	2 332
Far East	5 654	7 811	8 768	9 466
Other developing market economies	266	303	319	280
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**14 182**	**16 708**	**17 807**	**16 655**
Asia	2 430	4 035	4 117	4 300
Europe and U.S.S.R.	11 752	12 673	13 690	12 355

NOTE: All the figures originally quoted in terms of refined sugar have been generally converted at 92 parts refined to 100 parts raw.
Data reported by the countries relating to various annual sugar campaigns have been allocated to the calendar year in which most of the production of each campaign takes place.

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

NOTE: Tous les chiffres originalement exprimés en sucre raffiné ont été généralement convertis en sucre brut par l'application du taux de raffinage de 92%.
Les données communiquées par les pays relatives à diverses campagnes sucrières annuelles figurent sous l'année civile au cours de laquelle le gros de la production de chaque campagne s'effectue.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 6. - Butter: Production, 1948-52, 1961-65, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974

Tableau 6. - Beurre: Production, 1948-52, 1961-65, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 et 1974

Country — Pays	1948-52	1961-65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques						
WORLD TOTAL	**4 000**	**5 566**	**5 821**	**5 833**	**6 173**	**6 310**	**6 266**
AFRICA	**115**	**145**	**169**	**169**	**171**	**165**	**161**
Egypt	37 F	43	56 F	59 F	61 F	62 F	64 F
Kenya	3	6	5	6 F	6 F	6 F	6 F
Namibia	5	2 F	2 F	2 F	2 F	2 F	2 F
Rhodesia	—	1	2 F	2	2	2 F	2 F
South Africa	30	47	*48	45	46	39	33
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**855**	**863**	**710**	**695**	**682**	**580**	**586**
Canada	138	164	153	134	136	118	110
Honduras	—	3	4 F	4 F	4 F	4 F	4 F
United States	697	670	518	520	503	418	431
SOUTH AMERICA	**85**	**101**	**106**	**122**	**135**	**132**	**131**
Argentina	43	50	28	36	49	39	*36
Brazil	23	26	45 F	50 F	52 F	60 F	60 F
Chile	7	5	*8	7	5	4	5 F
Peru	2	3	5	6	*6	*6	*6
Uruguay	3	7	7 F	7 F	7 F	7 F	7 F
Venezuela	2	4	5	6	6 F	6 F	7 F
ASIA	**756**	**842**	**933**	**949**	**963**	**971**	**977**
China	42 F	57 F	71 F	75 F	77 F	78 F	80 F
India	447 F	427	428 F	432 F	438 F	438 F	439 F
Israel	4	3	3	3	3	3 F	3 F
Japan	3	20	43	48	44	42	36 F
Syrian Arab Republic	6	11	9	8	9	8	9 F
Turkey	59	104	113	111 F	111 F	113 F	115 F
EUROPE	**1 400**	**2 215**	**2 374**	**2 335**	**2 599**	**2 683**	**2 655**
Austria	25	41	42	39	43	42	39
Belgium	69	90	92	85	92	88	92 F
Czechoslovakia	33	77	92	97	107	118	125 F
Denmark	156	162	131	124	136	146	138
Finland	50	100	87	84	83	80	78 F
France	217	429	481	475	540	550	540 F
German Dem. Rep.	81	175	216	225	249	250	258 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	260	481	505	471	498	512	510
Greece	5	8	6	5	6	6	6 F
Ireland	52	62	*73	*75	*77	*87	72 F
Italy	56	63	67	71	79	79	80 F
Luxembourg	3	5	7	7	8	8	9 F
Netherlands	81	97	121	124	163	169	170
Norway	18	20	19	20	22	23	21 F
Poland	90 F	164	201	202	230	245	277
Portugal	2	2	2	2	2 F	2 F	2 F
Romania	4	24	37	36	39	41	43 F
Spain	6	4	7	7	8	14	14 F
Sweden	102	84	42	43	45	44	45
Switzerland	19	33	29	29	31	31	33 F
United Kingodom	17	48	65	67	96	97	53
Yugoslavia	12	17	15	14	13	13	15 F
OCEANIA	**337**	**430**	**462**	**441**	**447**	**429**	**396**
Australia	159	204	225	206	198	187	177
New Zealand	177	225	237	235	249	242	219
U.S.S.R.	**452**	**971**	**1 067**	**1 122**	**1 176**	**1 350**	**1 360**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**2 361**	**3 080**	**3 020**	**2 934**	**3 121**	**3 041**	**2 925**
North America	835	833	671	654	639	537	541
Western Europe	1 153	1 747	1 793	1 743	1 942	1 990	1 916
Oceania	336	429	462	441	447	429	396
Other developed market economies	37	70	94	96	93	85	72
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**885**	**985**	**1 077**	**1 105**	**1 136**	**1 143**	**1 158**
Africa	35	43	47	47	45	43	45
Latin America	105	130	145	162	177	176	176
Near East	200	220	255	257	263	268	273
Far East	544	593	629	638	650	655	663
Other developing market economies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**754**	**1 500**	**1 724**	**1 794**	**1 916**	**2 126**	**2 183**
Asia	55	61	76	80	82	84	85
Europe and U.S.S.R.	699	1 439	1 648	1 714	1 834	2 042	2 098

Table 7. - Cheese: Production, 1948-52, 1961-65, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974

Tableau 7. - Fromage: Production, 1948-52, 1961-65, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 et 1974

Country — Pays		1948-52	1961-65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques						
WORLD TOTAL	a	4 291	6 543	8 488	8 881	9 291	9 641	10 108
	b	220	364	421	433	446	431	445
	c	180	189	169	164	162	163	165
AFRICA	a	165	189	226	231	234	239	240
	b	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	c	9	7	8	8	7	6	7
Egypt	a	129 F	148	178 F	181 F	182 F	187 F	189 F
South Africa	a	9	15	18	18	20	22	20
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	a	790	1 199	1 556	1 659	1 785	1 816	1 951
	c	20	25	29	29	29	28	29
Canada	a	48	81	118	135	137	138	147
Honduras	a	5 F	6	7 F	7 F	8 F	8 F	8 F
Mexico	c	20	25 F	28 F	28 F	27 F	27 F	28 F
United States	a	673	1 033	1 330	1 415	1 537	1 564	1 687
SOUTH AMERICA	a	170	262	335	358	376	392	409
	b	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
	c	6	6	3	3	3	3	3
Argentina	a	95	143	167	188	197	210	223
Brazil	a	24	41	50 F	50 F	50 F	51 F	53 F
Peru	a	8	16	34	36	37	40	41
Uruguay	a	5	9	11 F	11 F	11 F	11 F	11 F
Venezuela	a	16	23	27	29	31	31	33 F
ASIA	a	1 470	1 582	1 722	1 764	1 809	1 826	1 846
	b	100	131	152	164	168	156	164
	c	95	90	84	82	83	83	84
China	a	40 F	53 F	66 F	70 F	72 F	73 F	74 F
	b	36 F	51 F	59 F	59 F	60 F	60 F	61 F
	c	30 F	43 F	40 F	39 F	38 F	37 F	37 F
Cyprus	b	2	3	8	10	9	7	*8
Israel	a	7	19	31	33	37	41	42 F
Japan	a	—	11	40	43	45	43	43 F
Syrian Arab Republic	a	4 F	*5	8	10	16	15 F	16 F
	b	10 F	*13	18	23	23	11	15 F
	c	4 F	*4	4	4	7	7 F	8 F
Turkey	a	33	50	63 F	63 F	64 F	65 F	71 F
EUROPE	a	1 300	2 562	3 422	3 630	3 813	3 962	4 180
	b	95	205	243	242	253	251	257
	c	25	22	22	21	20	23	23
Austria	a	16	42	59	63	69	71	74 F
Belgium	a	12	35	39	41	40	39	43 F
Bulgaria	a	27 F	67	*84	*86	*83	*90	92 F
	b	11	42	*39	*39	*38	*38	35 F
Czechoslovakia	a	13	*59	*88	*95	*103	*115	110 F
Denmark	a	69	119	111	120	131	127	145 F
Finland	a	14	34	41	44	46	47	49 F
France	a	252	507	740	777	825	840	870 F
German Dem. Rep.	a	27	87	149	150	152	156	166 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	185	340	493	522	497	570	593
Greece	a	2	12	*13	14 F	15 F	16 F	16 F
	b	39	101	124	127	134	133 F	140 F
Ireland	a	3	12	29	34	47	42	58 F
Italy	a	265	395	466	478	505	501	505 F
Netherlands	a	130	216	278	306	322	333	371
Norway	a	24	42	52	54	57	51	58 F
Poland	a	13	175	245	277	293	306	329 F
Romania	a	13	48	68	70	80	94	95 F
Spain	a	15	22	42	40	50	50	50 F
	b	20	26	35	33	37	37	39 F
	c	6	4	5	5	6	9	9 F
Sweden	a	57	57	63	69	69	71	75 F
Switzerland	a	53	71	87	91	97	96	99 F
United Kingdom	a	44	112	134	162	184	181	218 F
Yugoslavia	a	54	92	99	98	108	114	115 F
OCEANIA	a	146	159	176	185	184	195	190
Australia	a	45	57	76	77	79	93	102
New Zealand	a	101	102	100	108	105	101	88
U.S.S.R.	a	250	591	1 051	1 054	1 090	1 211	1 292
	b	23 F	25 F	23 F	23 F	21 F	20 F	20 F
	c	25 F	39 F	23 F	21 F	20 F	20 F	19 F

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 7. - Cheese: Production, 1948-52, 1961-65, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 (*concluded*)

Tableau 7. - Fromage: Production, 1948-52, 1961-65, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 et 1924 (*fin*)

Country — Pays		1948-52	1961-65	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques						
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	a	**2 083**	**3 418**	**4 455**	**4 738**	**5 019**	**5 149**	**5 464**
	b	**70**	**143**	**174**	**173**	**185**	**184**	**193**
	c	**7**	**5**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**11**
North America	a	721	1 114	1 448	1 550	1 674	1 702	1 834
Western Europe	a	1 200	2 099	2 742	2 909	3 059	3 147	3 336
	b	70	143	174	173	185	184	193
	c	7	5	7	7	8	10	11
Oceania	a	146	159	176	185	184	194	190
Other developed market economies	a	16	46	89	94	102	106	104
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	a	**1 808**	**2 019**	**2 235**	**2 298**	**2 356**	**2 393**	**2 433**
	b	**49**	**79**	**94**	**105**	**109**	**97**	**103**
	c	**85**	**84**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**84**	**86**
Africa	a	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
	b	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	c	9	6	7	7	7	7	7
Latin America	a	239	347	442	468	487	506	526
	b	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
	c	26	31	32	32	31	31	32
Near East	a	210	234	285	291	300	304	314
	b	42	76	91	102	106	94	100
	c	50	47	44	43	46	46	47
Far East	a	1 354	1 433	1 501	1 532	1 562	1 576	1 586
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	a	**400**	**1 106**	**1 798**	**1 845**	**1 916**	**2 099**	**2 211**
	b	**101**	**142**	**154**	**155**	**152**	**150**	**149**
	c	**88**	**100**	**79**	**75**	**70**	**69**	**68**
Asia	a	50	53	67	70	72	73	74
	b	55	55	62	63	63	63	64
	c	45	43	40	39	38	37	37
Europe and U.S.S.R.	a	350	1 053	1 731	1 775	1 844	2 026	2 137
	b	46	87	92	92	89	87	85
	c	43	57	39	36	32	32	31

a — Cheese from cow's and buffalo's milk.
b — Cheese from sheep's milk.
c — Cheese from goat's milk.

a — Fromage fabriqué avec du lait de vache ou de bufflonne.
b — Fromage fabriqué avec du lait de brebis.
c — Fromage fabriqué avec du lait de chèvre.

Table 8. - Potatoes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 8. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	61.4	16.8	75.0	75.6	76.7	10.4	71.7	F 106.8	107.9	*9.3	*66.2	*98.8	99.8
Morocco	69.4	26.7	80.8	81.5	82.9	F 28.9	F 87.5	F 88.4	90.2	...	...	...	...
South Africa	11.9	3.4	6.6	8.7	9.4	3.9	7.2	8.4	9.0	...	...	...	...
Total	*142.7*	*46.9*	*162.4*	*165.8*	*169.0*	*43.2*	*166.4*	*203.6*	*207.1*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	122.3	29.3	47.7	50.7	120.1	41.6	58.6	60.4	99.6	60.2	95.1	96.9	125.0
United States	130.8	9.3	89.5	152.5	174.5	31.4	116.1	169.2	210.1	40.8	132.3	216.9	230.0
Total	*253.1*	*38.6*	*137.2*	*203.2*	*294.6*	*73.0*	*174.7*	*229.6*	*309.7*	*101.0*	*227.4*	*313.8*	*385.0*
ASIA													
Cyprus	150.8	4.1	144.3	146.2	150.2	3.3	139.2	139.4	140.5	5.5	F 131.0	F 131.2	132.6
Hong Kong	12.1	3.6	5.8	9.0	10.0	4.4	5.8	10.6	11.7	3.8	7.5	11.3	...
Total	*162.9*	*7.7*	*150.1*	*155.2*	*160.2*	*7.7*	*145.0*	*150.0*	*152.2*	*9.3*	*138.5*	*142.5*	...
EUROPE													
Austria	10.6	1.6	2.6	5.0	19.8	3.4	8.9	9.7	34.5	2.5	3.2	7.7	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	94.8	29.0	57.1	124.3	186.9	10.6	22.9	127.1	182.5	36.5	83.1	145.7	171.4
Denmark	28.9	7.4	10.7	13.0	33.5	19.7	34.2	36.5	51.7	12.3	15.6	18.1	34.0
France	424.8	201.8	338.8	489.6	631.8	30.3	84.2	132.4	280.3	89.0	152.3	129.7	276.1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	35.3	4.3	9.6	33.3	83.6	19.3	45.4	54.8	79.7	17.5	23.8	36.9	118.9
Greece	9.1	—	7.4	7.6	7.6	—	10.4	12.4	12.4	—	18.6	19.6	...
Ireland	45.1	12.8	12.8	13.2	34.2	4.3	4.4	5.8	25.7	1.2	11.3	11.7	...
Italy	233.6	44.6	184.7	246.5	247.3	1.1	110.3	160.7	162.5	77.3	210.1	211.1	213.2
Netherlands	929.1	336.3	577.0	694.3	1 184.5	447.2	719.2	831.4	1 241.9	390.0	621.3	722.1	...
Portugal	6.8	0.6	1.2	2.8	4.4	0.8	3.8	11.3	13.0	1.2	...	...	...
Spain	101.2	12.6	88.5	93.8	94.3	F 19.5	104.6	109.3	110.3	F 15.4	81.2	...	...
Switzerland	74.9	17.6	21.1	23.9	46.2	2.1	4.0	5.3	56.7	11.6	23.0	23.0	84.6
United Kingdom	81.8	43.9	56.1	60.3	135.7	87.6	128.0	133.5	221.3	99.2	105.4	110.1	151.8
Total	*2 076.0*	*712.5*	*1 367.6*	*1 807.6*	*2 709.8*	*645.9*	*1 280.3*	*1 630.1*	*2 472.5*	*753.7*	...	...	...
OCEANIA													
New Zealand	4.3	0.9	2.9	4.8	6.7	2.4	6.8	10.1	10.6	2.4	6.1	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**2 639**	**807**	**1 820**	**2 337**	**3 340**	**772**	**1 773**	**2 223**	**3 152**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	24.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	—	1.6	*13.0	13.0	...	...	...	...
Morocco	27.3	11.0	11.1	29.7	29.7	F 11.0	F 11.0	F 29.5	29.6	...	...	...	...
South Africa	4.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	5.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	...
Tunisia	6.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	9.2	1.2	3.0	4.6	10.4	F 2.3	6.9	...	...
Total	*62.7*	*19.4*	*19.8*	*38.9*	*48.6*	*12.8*	*16.4*	*48.1*	*56.8*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	96.2	5.8	47.7	99.4	106.6	24.1	97.5	106.5	136.2	18.7	65.7	147.7	153.5
United States	67.5	12.8	25.3	25.8	34.5	18.7	25.1	25.8	38.8	39.3	*70.2	72.4	...
Total	*163.5*	*18.6*	*73.0*	*125.2*	*140.9*	*42.8*	*172.6*	*132.3*	*175.5*	*58.0*	*135.9*	*220.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	13.6	0.3	2.8	37.3	47.0	F 1.1	10.3	..	...
Venezuela	14.3	2.8	6.1	6.1	12.5	2.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	0.6	...	...	...
Total	*21.8*	*2.9*	*6.2*	*6.5*	*26.1*	*2.3*	*8.0*	*42.7*	*52.4*	*1.7*	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 8. - Potatoes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (*concluded*)

Tableau 8. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (*fin*)

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (*concl.*)													
ASIA													
Cyprus [2]	12.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	11.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	10.7	4.8	*4.9	*4.9	8.9
Hong Kong	28.2	6.3	13.1	19.9	24.8	7.5	12.7	22.1	27.2	6.3	15.3	21.9	...
Iraq	18.5	3.4	12.3	30.5	38.7	6.0	12.3	15.8	15.8	23.3	...	...	...
Jordan	17.9	1.9	3.0	5.9	10.1	4.7	6.3	13.8	20.3	F 5.0	F 6.9	...	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	22.8	5.5	11.1	16.0	22.2	6.3	12.2	18.5	25.2	...	...	...	...
Singapore	31.2	6.1	13.9	21.1	41.9	8.1	17.3	23.6	32.1	7.0	15.4	21.3	28.9
Syrian Arab Republic	14.6	15.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	6.5	10.1	10.1	*10.1	9.4	...	...	...
Total	*145.8*	*44.1*	*77.3*	*117.3*	*167.6*	*44.5*	*76.3*	*109.3*	*148.9*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	28.7	3.7	24.9	25.2	27.7	3.4	21.3	22.0	24.4	2.5	19.4	20.3	23.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	138.9	62.7	121.4	132.3	166.7	47.2	93.7	102.2	153.6	44.6	72.2	133.9	152.1
France	170.3	36.7	124.5	124.8	172.4	49.1	179.0	182.3	234.0	38.9	116.5	*133.8	140.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	905.3	227.8	708.4	812.2	1 025.9	194.4	560.8	680.0	906.5	214.5	634.9	722.0	853.1
Greece	6.5	1.3	5.7	5.7	9.2	22.0	44.5	44.6	47.0	12.3	14.4	...	...
Italy	337.6	111.8	146.5	178.4	414.5	47.6	221.9	240.0	462.5	112.1	135.8	176.8	432.4
Netherlands	61.8	21.7	49.5	74.0	77.8	2.6	24.4	46.8	58.7	4.1	25.2	50.5	...
Portugal	17.5	21.7	41.8	42.3	51.9	14.8	29.5	30.4	41.1	33.8	65.5	66.6	71.6
Spain	63.7	76.9	123.8	127.1	168.0	35.9	39.9	47.0	88.7	F 45.5	48.5	...	...
Sweden	7.2	1.7	15.5	16.4	17.2	3.4	23.2	29.4	50.1	13.4	42.0	44.6	44.7
Switzerland	7.3	1.7	6.5	7.1	9.8	0.5	6.3	6.7	8.0	0.7	2.6	3.0	5.6
United Kingdom	270.4	20.9	*273.8	276.8	280.6	25.9	229.3	230.4	232.2	35.4	227.9	233.6	240.5
Total	*2 015.2*	*598.6*	*1 647.3*	*1 827.3*	*2 421.7*	*446.1*	*1 473.1*	*1 661.8*	*2 306.8*	*557.1*	*1 404.9*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**2409**	**684**	**1 819**	**2 110**	**2 805**	**549**	**1 697**	**1 994**	**2 740**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Reexports only. — [2] Data exclude potatoes for consumption.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Réexportations seulement. — [2] Les données ne comprennent pas les pommes de terre pour la consommation.

Table 9. - Sugar (raw basis): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74.

Tableau 9. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	8.1	3.2	5.0	7.9	10.4	3.3	a4.1	7.2	9.7	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	25.4	10.4	10.9	19.3	38.9	11.2	16.4	16.4	39.4	*10.0	...	...	...
Mauritius	489.1	170.0	206.6	296.8	669.6	151.7	191.0	451.7	701.3	[1]129.9	[1]156.0	[1]396.8	699.9
Mozambique	207.0	32.7	53.8	119.7	197.1	42.3	73.5	119.0	178.9	20.8	...	...	...
Reunion	179.3	24.6	24.6	78.8	171.8	F 72.0	73.7	142.1	262.4	42.5	42.5	80.6	197.4
South Africa	830.4	154.0	455.7	777.4	1 169.7	183.9	487.6	753.2	893.0	[1]139.9	[1]339.1	[1]275.6	[1]827.0
Total	*1 739.3*	*394.9*	*756.6*	*1 299.9*	*2 247.5*	*464.4*	*846.3*	*1 489.6*	*2 084.7*	...	...	...	...
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA													
Barbados	124.5	10.2	78.2	97.5	99.1	6.8	95.2	[1]108.7	[1]108.7	[1]12.0	[1]82.4	[1]93.3	F 93.3
Dominican Republic	994.3	350.0	685.3	965.2	1 098.6	344.2	624.1	913.8	1 031.1	366.1	843.0	987.9	...
Guadaloupe	146.7	15.1	64.9	77.0	77.2	11.2	97.9	113.5	113.6	4.1	59.5	71.3	...
Haiti	*24.9	*3.2	*9.8	*20.9	*22.3	—	*9.4	*9.4	*13.8	—	...	...	...
Jamaica	303.4	[1]111.1	[1]220.3	[1]265.5	280.1	[1]116.3	[1]225.6	[1]262.8	265.1	[1]91.4	[1]224.2	[1]268.3	274.0
Martinique	8.7	—	9.0	9.4	9.4	—	8.7	16.8	16.8	0.1	1.2	2.4	...
Mexico	546.2	180.8	386.1	559.1	576.9	144.1	299.3	566.6	606.6	F 139.1	289.8	373.1	...
Trinidad and Tobago	175.9	74.9	146.0	187.3	191.2	81.1	144.3	*144.3	*144.6	22.5	149.5	...	...
Total	*2 324.6*	*745.3*	*1 599.6*	*1 916.4*	*2 354.8*	*701.1*	*1 504.5*	*2 135.9*	*2 300.3*	*635.3*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	1 261.2	542.4	1 294.5	1 814.3	2 534.9	682.2	1 249.2	1 967.8	2 797.9	633.4	849.6	F1 575.3	2 250.5
Guyana	342.1	50.8	110.0	210.3	304.7	34.6	81.4	123.6	229.0	*71.5	*229.4	*279.4	...
Peru	432.2	90.8	185.3	269.2	430.5	[1]49.9	[1]147.8	[1]211.0	407.0	...	...	...	...
Total	*2 035.5*	*684.0*	*1 589.8*	*2 293.8*	*3 270.1*	*766.7*	*1 478.4*	*2 304.4*	*3 433.9*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	41.1	3.7	12.2	15.8	20.1	1.5	2.4	3.0	3.9	0.4	0.8	2.0	...
India	415.6	28.3	96.0	108.3	108.3	22.5	52.3	65.9	[1]208.7	[1]58.5	[1]114.7	[1]305.4	...
Philippines	1 422.1	335.6	666.2	945.9	1 240.2	473.9	1 035.8	1 296.7	1 474.8	...	...	...	...
Turkey	29.3	[1]44.4	[1]99.0	109.9	122.1	0.1	0.6	F 0.6	3.8	...	...	...	...
Total	*1 908.1*	*412.0*	*873.4*	*1 179.9*	*1 490.7*	*498.0*	*1 091.1*	*1 366.2*	*1 691.2*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	237.9	137.0	255.4	372.5	460.8	44.7	158.2	[1]235.2	574.0	136.9	229.9	289.0	324.8
Czechoslovakia	324.7	42.4	56.5	84.8	226.4	46.6	75.2	[1]84.8	206.8	[1]11.7	[1]38.8	[1]55.7	164.7
Denmark	63.9	12.7	25.9	51.4	67.9	10.8	24.5	67.5	94.4	18.8	47.1	80.4	138.1
France	1 178.8	286.4	748.8	1 094.8	1 417.4	318.4	837.3	1 219.1	1 655.1	348.1	717.1	*877.5	1 202.1
Netherlands	129.5	34.3	69.4	101.7	115.7	12.1	31.6	55.5	65.1	78.3	122.7	138.0	...
Poland	98.0	F 55.2	F 93.0	F 103.2	195.6	F 99.2	F 167.3	F 208.3	377.3	F 42.0	F 95.0	F 115.0	F 170.0
United Kingdom	259.5	63.1	136.7	229.0	329.7	35.8	120.3	232.5	299.4	37.6	133.5	240.0	328.4
Total	*2 292.6*	*631.1*	*1 389.8*	*2 813.5*	*567.6*	*1 414.4*	*2 102.9*	*2 102.9*	*3 272.1*	*673.4*	*1 384.1*	*1 795.6*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	1 729.3	429.5	769.4	1 431.7	2 124.1	596.5	885.8	1 580.0	2 326.3	259.7	365.4	1 052.1	1 693.5
Fiji	315.0	10.9	12.7	157.6	279.4	1.1	27.4	106.3	[1]275.6	3.7	[1]28.8	[1]158.9	...
Total	*2 044.3*	*440.4*	*782.1*	*1 589.3*	*2 403.5*	*597.6*	*913.2*	*1 686.3*	*2 601.9*	*263.4*	*394.2*	*1 211.0*	...
U.S.S.R.	1 089.2	[1]24.9	[1]37.3	[1]52.8	53.8	[1]11.0	[1]23.2	[1]25.9	46.6	[1]23.2	[1]71.8	[1]91.0	...
GRAND TOTAL	**13 434**	**3 333**	**7 029**	**10 369**	**14 644**	**3 606**	**7 271**	**11 109**	**15 431**	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Sugar (raw basis): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (*concluded*)

Tableau 9. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (*fin*)

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-III	I-VI	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Cameroon	18.8	4.0	8.0	10.4	16.7	2.5	7.7	9.8	13.1	6.7	10.0	16.1	18.4
Ghana	56.5	6.6	17.8	40.3	49.0	14.4	20.7	47.9	61.0	...	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	58.4	13.2	29.1	44.0	59.0	*11.8	*26.2	*39.6	*65.9	*10.2	*22.6	*34.3	57.2
Kenya [2]	78.0	15.3	41.0	69.6	203.8	20.9	45.0	70.7	84.2	38.5	64.1	76.7	76.9
Morocco	246.4	*87.0	*147.2	*165.6	222.0	108.4	196.7	206.3	277.9	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	144.0	35.6	74.7	104.8	130.8	29.8	64.2	112.6	140.2	F 21.1	F 32.9	F 57.8	72.3
Senegal	79.3	16.5	33.9	49.2	87.1	19.0	38.0	F 50.0	83.4	21.6	...	...	...
Sudan	216.8	—	2.7	24.5	145.3	—	—	104.0	223.6	—	—	F 33.4	72.5
Tunisia	114.6	*10.0	*45.1	*86.9	114.4	*28.1	*53.7	*83.3	86.4	*29.5	*56.8	...	...
Zambia	14.8	7.2	7.2	10.6	15.6	5.2	5.2	12.1	12.3	5.1	5.2	...	...
Total	*1 027.6*	*195.4*	*406.7*	*604.9*	*925.7*	*240.1*	*457.4*	*736.3*	*1 048.0*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada [3]	925.4	177.2	331.7	544.5	907.8	147.3	408.1	628.7	970.3	179.6	411.2	625.0	905.7
United States	4 826.2	1 232.4	2 485.4	3 754.3	4 749.5	1 064.7	2 335.6	3 598.8	4 743.4	1 176.6	*2 807.4	4 319.1	...
Total	*5 751.6*	*1 409.6*	*2 817.1*	*4 298.8*	*5 657.3*	*1 212.0*	*2 743.7*	*4 227.5*	*5 713.7*	*1 356.2*	*3 218.6*	*4 944.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	141.7	3.9	29.7	*40.0	[1]232.5	47.3	191.3	*200.0	[1]2 600	28.3	...	...	...
Uruguay	*43.0	*10.7	*13.2	*30.6	*37.4	*55.0	*115.0	*190.5	222.1	...	...	...	...
Total	*184.7*	*14.6*	*42.9*	*70.6*	*269.9*	*102.3*	*306.3*	*390.5*	*482.1*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	133.1	33.9	52.5	68.3	84.2	19.1	37.1	61.7	85.8	19.7	38.5	64.4	...
Iraq	296.0	20.8	84.3	84.3	209.3	127.8	212.4	324.6	601.5	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 498.0	661.8	1 324.3	2 102.2	2 777.0	470.1	1 024.5	1 663.2	2 371.9	611.0	1 228.7	3 857.0	2 771.4
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	270.8	111.9	204.6	254.5	343.5	112.7	181.6	264.8	346.4	...	...	...	...
Singapore	141.1	50.0	62.6	95.7	137.0	27.1	52.8	78.9	110.5	39.9	63.8	88.9	...
Sri Lanka	319.9	F 44.1	F 133.6	F 199.4	246.2	F 43.4	F 131.4	F 170.7	196.3	14.6	46.8	51.0	67.8
Total	*3 658.9*	*922.5*	*1 861.9*	*2 804.4*	*3 797.2*	*800.2*	*1 639.8*	*2 463.9*	*3 712.4*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	0.5	8.6	10.9	14.9	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.7
Finland	209.9	37.7	101.0	149.9	213.5	58.8	91.0	127.7	202.6	2.3	61.8	117.0	143.9
France	370.8	78.2	174.3	252.4	356.2	108.8	211.7	287.3	409.8	115.5	203.0	*281.9	402.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	177.6	19.5	53.4	75.9	125.2	24.2	47.5	76.7	139.9	43.0	49.8	68.6	100.1
Greece	21.9	4.8	42.4	82.7	89.2	5.8	45.2	62.0	68.6	5.3	10.0	16.9	...
Ireland	41.6	3.7	12.9	13.4	31.5	2.7	2.8	15.4	17.1	0.2	1.7	13.0	...
Italy	538.1	136.1	269.5	398.7	578.4	103.5	258.3	393.6	561.1	142.2	454.4	616.7	766.0
Netherlands	73.2	37.2	90.6	147.1	160.7	22.9	53.4	60.4	87.9	16.0	55.7	132.7	...
Norway	182.8	38.7	78.8	141.8	185.7	35.8	73.5	128.7	168.6	36.7	64.9	106.2	139.0
Portugal	203.1	37.5	94.9	154.5	260.3	17.7	98.5	160.3	256.3	63.0	119.1	159.5	295.1
Spain	81.2	24.3	58.2	117.9	121.7	17.2	17.2	60.3	116.0	F 188.8	188.8	...	...
Sweden	162.7	11.7	75.9	94.4	111.8	34.4	65.4	78.6	114.3	13.4	36.3	49.1	66.5
Switzerland	260.1	60.3	120.8	177.7	247.0	13.5	105.0	190.1	225.5	70.4	131.2	186.0	235.7
United Kingdom	2 127.8	484.6	1 061.2	1 573.7	2 163.0	526.8	1 011.6	1 615.0	2 050.1	385.8	889.0	1 516.5	2 263.5
Total	*4 458.6*	*976.0*	*2 235.9*	*3 382.3*	*4 646.9*	*972.6*	*2 089.7*	*3 237.0*	*4 432.6*	*1 083.0*	*2 266.8*	...	...
OCEANIA													
New Zealand	157.4	42.4	95.7	132.3	156.5	50.2	77.0	125.0	148.2	44.6	102.7	...	...
U.S.S.R.	1 538.9	[1]989.9	[1]1 694.1	[1]1 770.9	1 927.8	[1]1 050.5	[1]2 114.3	[1]2 600.3	2 634.0	[1]429.3	[1]1 283.9	[1]1 763.5	...
GRAND TOTAL	**16 778**	**4 550**	**9 154**	**13 064**	**17 381**	**4 428**	**9 428**	**13 881**	**18 171**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Refined sugar has been converted to raw basis by factors of 1.070 for the United States and 1.087 for other countries. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Source: *Statistical Bulletin* of the International Sugar Council. — [2] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. — [3] 1971 data include fancy molasses converted into raw sugar equivalent (1 imperial gallon = 4.208 kg for Canada and 3.504 kg for Barbados).

NOTE: On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide, à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre raffiné ont été converties en équivalent de sucre brut à raison de 1,070 pour les Etats-Unis et de 1,087 pour les autres pays. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Source: *Bulletin de statistique* du Conseil international du sucre. — [2] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. — [3] Les données pour 1971 comprennent les mélasses concentrées (*fancy molasses*) converties en équivalent de sucre brut (1 gallon impérial = 4,208 kg pour le Canada et 3,504 kg pour la Barbade).

Table 10. - Coffee (green or roasted and coffee substitutes containing coffee): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 10. - Café (vert ou torréfié et succédanés du café contenant du café): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	181.2	49.2	149.1	177.4	177.4	52.9	107.8	166.9	218.7	*75.1	*147.6	*178.9	...
Cameroon	62.9	11.1	29.2	51.6	66.2	17.1	43.8	62.7	82.0	27.7	65.2	87.7	100.7
Central African Republic	*11.8	*0.4	*2.0	*9.0	*12.3	0.4	2.1	2.1	9.9	*2.5	*5.5	*7.1	...
Ethiopia [1]	80.8	24.1	51.8	76.9	82.5	31.8	60.4	73.7	84.2	23.1	48.1	57.3	...
Ivory Coast	184.8	37.6	82.1	149.7	182.9	*58.6	119.5	*181.8	*206.6	*67.6	*179.6	*242.6	264.9
Kenya	56.5	16.1	33.0	53.8	63.2	20.9	41.9	59.1	75.3	19.0	33.0	56.6	71.7
Madagascar	51.9	10.9	25.1	44.3	56.2	13.2	28.8	45.6	65.4	14.9	34.3	49.6	...
Tanzania	35.5	9.9	22.4	38.1	54.7	18.6	35.2	47.7	60.2	15.7	24.3	28.5	41.2
Togo	11.9	1.9	4.7	10.3	11.3	—	7.4	9.3	10.9	*7.0	*9.8	*10.3	...
Uganda	174.6	41.0	86.4	160.6	214.2	84.1	138.4	183.6	227.8	58.1	121.0	174.3	201.5
Zaire	71.6	13.0	31.0	55.1	74.1	21.3	38.0	51.9	66.3	24.9	49.3	*61.3	*70.6
Total	*923.5*	*215.2*	*461.5*	*798.4*	*995.0*	*318.9*	*623.3*	*886.5*	*1116.4*	*335.6*	*717.7*	*954.2*	...
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA													
Costa Rica	26.5	27.6	44.1	68.3	86.1	19.7	41.0	59.5	72.9	25.6	52.3	75.5	75.5
Dominican Republic	26.5	7.7	11.1	18.2	29.8	16.9	22.1	a24.5	35.3	9.4	17.0	20.6	...
El Salvador	97.9	26.3	47.6	102.9	104.5	44.9	81.7	98.6	122.9	41.6	78.7	*141.5	*167.6
Guatemala	100.0	30.9	59.9	87.9	111.2	27.7	70.3	99.8	114.8	*37.0	*75.2	95.1	*107.5
Haiti	*21.5	*7.1	*14.9	*18.8	*24.2	*7.9	*11.9	*15.0	*19.6	*7.0	*11.4	*12.9	...
Honduras	25.2	8.8	14.9	29.6	31.8	17.6	30.5	38.1	40.1	9.6	19.0	26.5	30.7
Mexico	96.9	28.4	47.2	74.1	100.4	45.2	89.1	115.3	187.1	*38.6	77.1	88.6	...
Nicaragua	32.4	4.8	12.4	21.6	32.9	19.8	33.1 F	35.5 F	37.3	*12.8	*36.5	*49.2	...
United States	25.2	5.5	10.4	24.2	33.9	14.9	28.7	44.0	73.0	16.5	31.0	49.8	85.8
Total	*489.5*	*147.1*	*262.5*	*445.6*	*554.8*	*214.6*	*408.7*	*530.3*	*703.0*	*198.1*	*398.2*	*559.7*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	1034.3	249.2	511.1	829.6	1050.2	238.1	560.2	769.2	1071.4	231.2	359.4	498.2	692.0
Colombia	393.4	97.0	189.0	297.9	390.2	90.9	187.4	282.2	395.1	*126.4	*251.2	*320.9	*407.0
Ecuador	46.4	15.5	24.7	39.4	53.7	19.4	28.5	47.7	67.6	12.3	17.8	*36.8	...
Peru	42.3	14.6	20.8	37.6	53.3	14.5	27.9	46.1	57.9	*6.5	*14.0	*17.5	...
Venezuela	19.7	6.9	12.1	14.5	17.6	7.5	16.8	17.2	22.5	9.2	14.1	*15.4	...
Total	*1536.1*	*383.2*	*757.7*	*1219.0*	*1565.0*	*389.8*	*820.8*	*1162.4*	*1614.5*	*385.6*	*656.5*	*888.8*	...
ASIA													
India	35.1	5.4	22.9	31.6	42.0 F	13.8	22.5	44.5	*56.9	*9.3	*25.2	*37.3	...
Indonesia	*72.8	*16.1	*43.4	*72.4	*95.0	*30.4	*46.9	*69.7	*92.8	*20.5	*57.3	*85.7	...
Total	*107.9*	*21.5*	*66.3*	*104.0*	*137.0*	*44.2*	*69.4*	*114.2*	*149.7*	*29.8*	*82.5*	*123.0*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**3 057**	**767**	**1 548**	**2 567**	**3 252**	**968**	**922**	**2 693**	**3 584**	**949**	**1 855**	**2 526**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Algeria	22.5 F	5.6 F	11.3 F	22.0 F	22.5 F	5.6 F	11.3 F	22.0 F	22.5 F	...	...	...	...
South Africa	17.8	4.0	9.3	13.3	17.7	4.0	8.3	12.3	17.4	6.3	11.4	14.6	...
Sudan	12.1	2.6	7.0	13.0	14.0	—	2.8	3.7	7.4	2.9	4.1	4.9 F	8.0
Total	*52.4*	*12.2*	*27.6*	*48.3*	*54.2*	*9.6*	*22.4*	*38.0*	*47.3*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	87.4	20.2	39.1	59.9	82.3	18.5	47.7	59.6	81.1	24.4	44.8	60.4	61.6
United States	1310.3	356.1	621.8	958.2	1260.0	360.6	739.9	1027.3	1323.6	410.0	*739.3	954.7	*1154.6
Total	*1397.7*	*376.3*	*660.9*	*1018.1*	*1342.3*	*379.1*	*787.6*	*1086.9*	*1404.7*	*434.4*	*784.1*	*1015.1*	*1216.2*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Coffee (green or roasted and coffee substitutes containing coffee): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 10. - Café (vert ou torréfié et succédanés du café contenant du café): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*													
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	33.8	8.3	19.5	30.7	39.0	5.5	16.6	25.0	35.8	7.7	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	16.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	9.0	0.8	10.6	13.1	25.6	0.7	11.4	13.6	...
Japan	68.5	16.2	36.4	60.4	99.8	36.0	65.0	95.6	130.7	20.2	40.7	65.2	83.6
Thailand [2]	2.9	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.3	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.5	...	...
Total	*87.7*	*19.0*	*40.5*	*66.2*	*112.1*	*37.5*	*76.5*	*110.2*	*158.3*	*21.3*	*52.6*	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	73.0	16.8	36.1	53.1	72.2	19.1	39.4	58.4	79.4	19.3	35.6	59.1	75.7
Czechoslovakia	18.1	3.9	8.5	10.7	17.4	2.8	8.3	*10.4	17.5	*4.0	*8.6	*10.8	18.2
Denmark	58.8	16.9	30.5	46.5	61.8	12.9	29.7	44.4	60.5	16.8	33.1	46.1	59.2
Finland	22.0	13.4	24.5	37.8	53.9	13.1	27.3	41.4	59.4	22.7	37.3	49.5	59.0
France	252.9	62.5	128.8	191.7	259.6	72.4 F	142.3	201.5	271.6	73.8	148.9	*211.9	282.1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	323.8	86.0	170.9	251.2	341.7	89.0	174.8	249.5	343.4	70.6	151.1	228.4	329.4
Italy	177.3	43.2	84.1	130.5	176.1	50.0	101.8	146.8	200.4	53.9	106.4	154.8	201.0
Netherlands	124.7	32.5	67.4	98.6	133.6	34.7	65.3	95.9	138.4	39.1	76.9	110.7	...
Norway	31.5	10.3	21.3	31.5	39.5	8.4	21.3	29.2	36.5	12.6	23.2	29.4	36.9
Poland	30.0 F	7.2 F	18.0 F	21.4 F	33.0 F	7.0 F	17.4 F	18.9 F	29.5 F	...	...	...	...
Portugal	19.5	5.2	11.0	15.7	21.0	3.5	8.8	13.7	19.9	3.8	8.3	13.1	18.6
Spain	71.8	10.1	31.3	63.6	85.7	14.5	26.1	63.3	79.7	*14.2	54.9	*73.0	...
Sweden	101.9	25.1	51.0	78.0	107.4	26.9	53.0	77.8	110.4	29.0	53.7	76.2	102.1
Switzerland	64.1	18.9	38.5	53.6	69.5	17.4	35.1	48.4	63.4	19.5	33.4	47.1	59.8
United Kingdom	107.9	26.6	50.5	79.5	102.3	25.8	60.0	92.7	124.6	30.8	56.9	83.3	98.4
Yugoslavia	36.3	8.6	12.7	25.4	37.2	7.9	19.2	33.0	42.0	16.2	23.0	47.0	51.0
Total	*1513.6*	*387.2*	*785.1*	*1188.8*	*1611.9*	*405.0*	*840.5*	*1225.6*	*1676.6*	..	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**3 085**	**803**	**1 534**	**2 352**	**3 160**	**827**	**1 744**	**2 486**	**3 323**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — [2] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

[1] Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — [2] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 11. - Tea: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 11. - Thé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Kenya	33.5	11.9	24.5	34.7	17.6	16.7	29.0	38.6	51.5	12.7	22.3	33.2	49.6
Mozambique	16.4	7.2	13.8	16.1	17.6	6.2	13.3	15.3	17.5	6.9	*12.7	*15.0	*17.2
Tanzania	8.4	2.8	5.5	7.0	9.2	3.8	6.6	8.1	9.4	2.9	5.4	7.0	9.7
Uganda	15.3	4.4	9.9	14.9	20.7	5.1	9.7	13.8	19.0	4.6	8.3	11.9	16.7
Total	*73.6*	*26.3*	*53.7*	*72.7*	*94.6*	*31.8*	*58.6*	*75.8*	*97.4*	*27.1*	*48.7*	*67.1*	*93.2*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	22.4	6.6	12.0	16.0	18.9	6.8	12.6	16.8	18.0	7.4	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	...
India	199.6	48.4	112.4	143.3	203.0	38.8	63.6	114.1	[1]188.2	[1]40.9	[1]83.0	[1]134.2	...
Japan	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.8
Sri Lanka	207.5	[1]51.3	[1]88.4	[1]150.0	190.2	55.3	103.2 F	162.3 F	205.5	55.3	77.5	128.2	166.0
Total	*410.5*	*101.0*	*202.6*	*296.0*	*396.4*	*94.8*	*168.3*	*278.8*	*396.9*	*97.1*	*162.3*	*264.9*	...
EUROPE													
United Kingdom	22.9	5.1	10.3	14.3	19.7	7.1	12.9	19.4	29.1	7.5	13.6	18.8	26.6
GRAND TOTAL	**529**	**139**	**279**	**399**	**530**	**141**	**252**	**391**	**541**	**139**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	11.0	1.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	0.5	2.7	9.0 F	9.8	...	...	...	...
Kenya	8.0	1.5	2.9	4.5	5.7	1.2	2.1	3.4	3.8	0.7	1.5	1.9	3.0
Libyan Arab Republic	10.7	3.1	7.5	11.0	12.8	1.6 F	3.6	10.2 F	12.0	4.5	...	...	...
Morocco	12.9	3.4	5.8	7.9	12.4	0.1	3.1	5.7	10.4	3.0	...	...	...
South Africa	19.0	6.5	12.0	15.3	19.4	4.6	9.8	14.8	19.9	5.6	10.9	15.8	...
Sudan	14.4	7.2	12.6	14.3	18.0	6.8	11.0	11.4	16.5	6.2	9.9	10.2 F	13.8
Tunisia	3.4	1.9	3.8	4.6	6.0	1.1	2.0	5.2	5.6	1.5 F	3.3	...	...
Total	*79.4*	*24.8*	*58.4*	*71.4*	*88.1*	*15.8*	*34.3*	*59.7*	*78.0*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	23.5	5.1	12.1	17.9	23.8	5.2	13.7	16.9	23.6	6.5	12.4	18.1	24.4
United States	79.6	18.2	36.2	52.1	68.7	20.5	40.4	58.0	78.6	19.6	*47.1	67.3	...
Total	*103.1*	*23.3*	*48.3*	*70.0*	*92.5*	*25.7*	*54.1*	*74.9*	*102.2*	*26.1*	*59.5*	*85.4*	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	8.8	1.6	3.6	5.9	7.6	1.9	3.7	6.1	7.8	1.6	3.4	5.3	...
Iraq [2]	19.9	4.2	14.2	18.2	22.0	7.7	11.2	13.6	23.8	...	...	...	...
Total	*28.7*	*5.8*	*17.8*	*5.9*	*29.6*	*9.6*	*14.9*	*19.7*	*31.6*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9.8	2.5	4.6	6.7	10.0	2.8	5.2	7.3	10.7	2.0	4.2	6.4	9.5
Ireland	12.1	3.4	6.0 F	9.8	12.9	1.9	4.7	7.1	0.5	3.5	7.9	9.2	...
Netherlands	40.1	10.5	18.8	26.1	34.9	9.5	21.9	35.8	42.1	5.7	22.6	28.7	...
United Kingdom	226.3	58.0	103.5	155.4	212.2	56.8	112.7	162.3	211.2	59.4	116.6	178.7	230.9
Total	*288.3*	*74.4*	*132.9*	*198.0*	*270.0*	*71.0*	*144.5*	*212.5*	*274.5*	*70.6*	*151.3*	*223.0*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	29.1	7.8	14.2	21.5	27.2	7.9	35.7	43.2	48.9	6.3	13.2	20.7	34.9
New Zealand	7.7	2.0	3.8	6.1	8.1	1.8	4.0	5.3	8.3	2.0	3.7	[1]4.9	...
Total	*36.8*	*9.8*	*18.0*	*27.6*	*35.3*	*9.7*	*39.7*	*48.5*	*57.2*	*8.3*	*16.9*	*25.6*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**536**	**138**	**275**	**373**	**516**	**132**	**288**	**415**	**544**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Source: *Monthly Statistical Summary* of the International Tea Committee. – [2] Quantities shown are gross weight.

[1] Source: *Monthly Statistical Summary* du Comité international du thé. – [2] Les quantités sont indiquées en poids brut.

Table 12. - Butter: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 12. - Beurre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Kenya [1]	1.1	F 0.1	F 0.1	F 0.1	2.0	0.1	F 0.1	F 0.5	1.8	—	0.1	1.1	1.1
South Africa	1.4	1.5	4.7	7.4	11.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	...	...	...	...
Total	*2.5*	*1.6*	*4.8*	*7.5*	*13.1*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*3.3*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States [2]	43.0	17.6	19.1	19.2	19.7	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	6.0	4.5	8.0	12.4	17.1	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.4	0.3	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	3.4	1.8	3.2	4.4	5.2	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.0	3.0	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	41.8	8.1	14.5	21.9	31.3	8.1	37.2	61.8	95.3	22.2	42.5	64.6	79.3
Denmark	76.9	16.8	40.4	26.4	87.2	22.1	48.0	77.8	99.8	25.1	56.5	81.1	101.2
Finland	19.7	3.4	10.9	13.2	19.0	2.1	4.2	6.0	11.5	1.5	8.2	14.2	19.3
France	70.8	6.9	11.9	18.6	30.1	10.1	85.8	154.5	185.9	27.4	44.8	66.2	92.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	80.0	13.6	15.2	23.8	27.4	13.4	39.9	90.5	121.6	51.7	84.9	119.1	152.9
Ireland	32.1	5.7	20.7	31.0	37.7	8.4	20.4	35.6	48.7	7.7	20.1	31.4	...
Netherlands	109.8	24.1	45.6	74.5	106.0	40.1	94.5	133.5	182.5	42.8	87.6	137.7	...
Norway	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Poland	5.8	1.5	4.3	6.6	8.7	3.4	7.0	15.0	23.3	9.1	14.7	25.9	31.4
Sweden	5.1	2.9	3.3	8.1	10.7	2.5	4.5	6.2	9.1	2.4	5.0	8.9	12.4
United Kingdom [3]	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.6	0.6	2.4	10.5	16.3	0.7	2.3	2.8	3.6
Total	*450.9*	*87.2*	*173.4*	*268.5*	*368.5*	*111.9*	*345.8*	*593.7*	*797.2*	*191.5*	*368.7*	*555.1*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	69.7	20.7	30.9	43.1	75.5	24.9	34.0	43.4	62.7	20.5	60.4	64.9	77.4
New Zealand	171.0	75.6	105.6	120.5	175.9	81.3	102.3	122.4	172.2	57.7	70.4	...	...
Total	*240.7*	*96.3*	*136.5*	*163.6*	*250.9*	*106.2*	*136.3*	*165.8*	*234.9*	*78.2*	*130.8*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**743**	**207**	**342**	**471**	**687**	**223**	**489**	**768**	**1 043**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Morocco	8.4	F 2.4	F 2.6	F 3.7	3.9	F 1.8	F 2.0	F 2.9	5.0	...	...	...	...
South Africa	12.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	1.1	...
Total	*21.3*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*3.7*	*4.0*	*1.9*	*2.3*	*3.3*	*5.4*	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	8.9	2.4	4.5	F 4.8	7.5	0.3	2.0	2.6	F 3.0	5.4	...	...	...
Peru	13.0	F 6.5	F 8.0	F 11.0	11.7	[4]0.1	[4]0.2	[4]0.4	[4]0.6	...	...	...	...
Total	*21.9*	*8.9*	*12.5*	*15.8*	*19.2*	*0.4*	*2.2*	*3.0*	*3.6*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	3.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.5	0.6	1.5	2.7	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	6.9	1.8	4.2	5.8	6.8	3.4	6.7	9.2	10.6	...	...	...	...
Singapore	5.9	1.6	3.1	4.2	5.4	1.2	3.4	4.2	5.7	2.6	4.6	5.9	...
Total	*16.7*	*3.9*	*8.6*	*11.9*	*14.6*	*5.4*	*12.2*	*16.7*	*20.8*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	28.1	7.6	11.5	16.0	29.2	12.3	33.2	65.0	92.6	27.8	48.4	73.6	82.3
France	16.9	2.5	4.2	8.7	12.7	3.9	11.0	18.3	26.2	7.8	13.1	19.3	24.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	41.3	12.9	24.8	39.1	50.7	11.8	19.1	27.5	40.3	6.8	17.3	24.2	30.6
Italy	38.8	8.2	12.4	18.4	27.6	8.9	18.3	27.7	42.5	15.1	24.1	37.9	52.4
Switzerland	19.3	4.9	5.9	7.1	12.0	4.1	6.7	10.3	15.6	3.3	4.5	6.2	12.4
United Kingdom	389.9	135.0	213.0	275.1	358.4	141.8	224.3	275.6	338.2	148.0	234.8	309.8	458.0
Total	*534.3*	*171.1*	*271.8*	*364.4*	*490.6*	*182.8*	*312.6*	*424.4*	*555.4*	*208.8*	*342.2*	*471.0*	*660.4*
GRAND TOTAL	**594**	**186**	**295**	**396**	**528**	**191**	**329**	**447**	**581**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. – [2] Including anhydrous milk fat. – [3] Re-exports only. – [4] Excluding ghee.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. – [2] Y compris la matière grasse du lait déshydratée. – [3] Réexportations seulement. – [4] A l'exclusion du ghee

Table 13. - Cheese and curd: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 13. - Fromage et caillebotte: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971	1972				1973				1974			
	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-III	I-IX	I-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	14.9	1.5	4.1	5.1	9.5	2.0	2.7	3.6	5.5	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.8
United States [1]	3.2	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.1	0.8	1.5	2.5	3.2	0.8	2.0	3.1	4.2
Total	*18.1*	*2.3*	*5.8*	*7.0*	*12.6*	*2.1*	*4.2*	*6.1*	*8.7*	*2.6*	*4.5*	*6.2*	*8.0*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	5.3	1.6	2.8	4.8	6.2	2.0	4.0	5.0	6.7	2.1	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	21.0	5.3	11.3	17.8	24.2	5.5	12.0	19.3	a27.0	7.6	14.7	23.0	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	9.8	2.3	4.5	8.1	10.5	2.3	5.3	7.3	16.2	3.7	7.3	10.6	13.8
Denmark	70.2	18.7	37.1	55.7	75.4	17.9	39.0	61.1	83.9	23.2	46.3	60.1	95.1
Finland	20.7	5.2	10.4	15.5	20.0	6.5	11.6	15.8	23.2	5.0	11.2	16.5	22.7
France	128.9	50.5	82.6	117.8	158.2	36.9	75.8	114.3	160.7	41.0	78.8	120.8	163.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	58.2	15.2	30.4	46.9	64.2	18.2	37.7	58.2	82.0	26.1	*49.0	75.4	141.2
Ireland	28.2	5.5	8.5	18.1	25.9	10.8	23.4	28.6	39.1	14.5	20.5	32.0	...
Italy	22.4	8.6	12.4	17.0	24.8	5.0	10.4	14.5	21.8	5.6	11.3	17.7	26.7
Netherlands	180.0	43.3	87.4	134.9	183.9	54.0	104.5	154.0	209.6	57.5	113.4	173.3	...
Norway	18.5	5.1	9.5	14.1	18.9	4.6	8.8	12.8	17.2	4.4	9.1	13.9	17.9
Sweden	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.3	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.5	0.7	1.7	2.3	3.0
Switzerland	45.7	10.4	21.3	33.0	45.9	12.0	24.4	37.4	51.6	12.9	25.7	38.8	61.7
Total	*605.8*	*170.8*	*316.9*	*481.1*	*655.2*	*174.6*	*354.7*	*525.9*	*735.8*	*202.2*	*389.0*	*584.4*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	37.2	9.8	15.8	20.0	29.8	7.9	15.8	22.2	32.7	13.9	21.3	29.5	37.0
New Zealand	89.8	31.2	48.8	65.4	94.6	32.2	49.6	64.4	95.5	26.9	...	...	...
Total	*127.0*	*41.0*	*64.6*	*85.4*	*124.4*	*40.1*	*65.4*	*86.6*	*128.2*	*33.7*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**766**	**216**	**390**	**578**	**798**	**220**	**428**	**624**	**879**	**241**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	*0.5	0.7	...	...	...	...
Morocco	3.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.8	F 0.5	F 1.5	F 2.0	2.9	...	...	...	...
South Africa	6.4	0.4	3.1	3.7	4.6	2.9	6.2	8.1	8.3	0.5	1.8	6.5	...
Total	*13.3*	*1.5*	*5.0*	*6.3*	*8.2*	*3.5*	*7.9*	*10.6*	*11.9*	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	15.7	4.6	8.6	12.3	17.0	4.7	10.2	13.4	19.6	4.8	10.7	15.6	22.1
United States	61.7	20.1	35.2	55.6	82.3	18.4	41.4	65.1	109.3	57.7	*72.7	113.6	...
Total	*77.4*	*24.7*	*43.8*	*67.9*	*99.3*	*23.1*	*51.6*	*78.5*	*128.9*	*62.5*	*83.4*	*129.2*	...
ASIA													
Japan	35.9	7.2	16.7	24.8	33.9	8.3	17.7	26.7	38.6	11.5	22.2	34.0	46.6
EUROPE													
Austria	3.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	4.6	1.5	2.9	4.2	6.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	53.2	13.3	27.0	31.6	55.1	15.0	29.2	43.2	60.3	15.5	31.9	48.0	64.2
France	31.1	7.6	15.6	24.4	33.6	9.0	18.1	27.7	38.7	10.5	21.1	31.8	43.4
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	152.9	38.5	99.5	118.0	161.5	42.5	84.3	122.4	173.3	43.1	86.5	130.0	177.8
Greece	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.8	7.9	2.6	4.0	4.7	...
Italy	113.2	31.4	62.0	93.1	129.2	27.4	65.1	105.4	146.2	40.0	68.3	108.0	152.6
Spain	10.4	2.3	3.6	5.9	8.4	2.2	4.4	6.5	9.3	*3.1	6.2	...	...
Sweden	14.7	3.9	5.4	7.9	11.8	2.5	4.7	6.1	10.7	2.2	4.5	7.3	12.0
Switzerland	19.4	5.1	10.4	15.6	20.2	5.0	10.2	14.6	20.0	5.4	10.5	15.5	21.1
United Kingdom	167.4	53.6	78.5	106.8	151.1	49.3	86.5	108.1	137.4	23.1	44.4	82.4	124.9
Total	*569.0*	*157.2*	*304.9*	*407.5*	*577.1*	*154.9*	*306.9*	*441.6*	*608.4*	*147.0*	*280.3*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**696**	**191**	**370**	**507**	**719**	**190**	**384**	**557**	**788**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance que les pays importateurs ne font pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance | **Tableau 14. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974								1975				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal, Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	5.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 13.5%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	5.25	4.85	5.12	5.19	5.22	5.78	6.07	6.08	5.66	5.15	5.14	5.19	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	3.87	4.24	4.60	4.56	4.64	5.23	5.11	4.99	4.47	4.17	3.98	3.90	3.59
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	457	515	556	572	566	608	587	562	...	...	...	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	2.45	2.85	3.01	2.82	2.91	3.33	3.12	2.93	2.76	2.46	2.16	2.21	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ex store, basis 100-ton lots, average of closing quotations, futures market, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	54.8	51.8	53.6	58.0	58.0	62.3	62.7	p61.9	56.0	50.8	49.1	49.1	50.3
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/34 lb	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.92	1.97	2.05	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.75	1.66	1.74	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment Argentina, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Tilbury	£/2 240 lb	56.2	59.5	62.9	71.0	70.2	74.2	72.9	p71.5	60.5	54.8	56.8	—	—
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	53.9	52.4	54.9	58.0	64.3	70.0	74.0	p74.8	64.2	51.1	48.0	51.2	52.0
Rice [2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	625.0	596.3	518.8	521.0	516.3	500.0	452.5	428.7	399.0	403.7	396.3	400.0	390.0
Sugar [3]														
Greater Caribbean Area: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	23.65	23.67	25.40	31.45	36.35	39.63	57.17	44.97	38.32	33.72	26.50	24.06	17.38
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	23.63	23.51	25.03	30.63	34.15	39.50	56.14	44.88	38.31	33.98	26.40	p24.21	17.37
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	22.42	25.68	27.72	31.98	33.08	38.20	56.68	40.49	39.52	35.44	26.88	25.45	18.64
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales: From Egypt	£/112 lb	5.58	4.51	4.66	3.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.28	6.56
From the Netherlands	£/112 lb	5.80	4.70	4.61	4.30	3.25	2.96	3.36	3.14	—	—	—	4.31	5.10
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	1.62	—	—	—	—	p1.50	2.15	2.12	2.34	2.37	2.74	2.31	2.77
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	768	590	412	580	665	617	517	525	p550	p720	832	881	p800
U.S.: Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	3.80	3.45	4.02	3.47	4.06	3.50	3.08	3.17	3.75	4.37	4.77	5.05	...
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale prices Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	12.3	11.7	12.5	13.4	17.1	—
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton (½ box)[5]	2.30	2.47	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.44	2.14	2.29	2.81	3.66	3.91
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box[6]	2.37	2.42	2.81	3.07	2.78	2.58	2.42	1.51	—	—	—	—	3.23
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	16.2	17.4	16.8	18.6	p19.5	20.0	22.1	18.4	17.4	16.1	16.4	16.9	p17.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 14. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of prices — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974								1975				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton (½ box)[5]	2.20	2.25	—	—	—	2.95	2.86	2.70	2.42	2.25	2.40	2.64	2.81
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box [6]	2.41	2.45	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.27	2.22	—	—	—	—	—	2.28
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	70	72	95	—	p81	85	p84	p84	84	92	107	120	p118
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	...	p470	p475	470	480	510	550	...	720	720	620	620	...
Turkish sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	£/2 240 lb	...	...	p440	441	435	410	406	—	—	—	368	—	323
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/1 000 kg	230.2	232.8	273.4	—	—	339.4	320.2	p301.4	260.0	238.3	224.7	230.8	207.5
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	252.7	261.6	—	249.3	—	—	—	263.0	—	—	—	—	—
European ports: Sudanese, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	255.0	250.0	248.0	—	—	—	264.4	263.8	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	203.7	202.9	220.6	229.8	227.1	240.8	226.1	p224.8	204.9	167.9	149.4	163.6	161.2
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/1 000 kg	751	776	688	633	552	586	509	p435	368	319	296	289	241
Oilve oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b	£/1 000 kg	...	...	965.0	925.0	925.0	925 0	925.0	p925.0	925.0	—	—	—	—
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Dutch, crude, f.o.b. ex mill, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	772	788	875	923	933	1045	943	892	775	682	601	621	519
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	460	453	440	476	459	500	475	p462	464	458	405	383	326
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	455	452	462	477	481	504	509	p511	402	352	298	367	351
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
European ports: Philippine/Indonesian, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/2 240 lb	948	1171	1132	1080	868	900	775	p648	500	492	449	439	352
Palm oil														
European ports:[1] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	247	256	267	317	312	359	345	p292	255	215	198	195	180
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	83.5	—	85.4	93.5	91.9	100.0	95.0	p93.2	90.0	82.0	75.5	79.0	77.0
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	6.84	6.60	5.90	5.56	5.47	5.63	5.56	5.66	5.52	5.30	5.08	p4.55	p4.37
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	73.6	71.3	68.3	62.0	58.8	62.2	64.3	65.8	71.2	71.8	71.7	p70.4	p71.1
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	82.2	82.0	78.0	74.0	72.7	72.4	76.0	82.1	79.7	76.5	70.8	p68.1	p65.2
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	63.9	62.1	58.6	55.7	53.9	54.5	55.9	56.0	54.4	52.2	49.9	p49.1	p48.0
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	n1046	n865	n977	n1023	n1048	n1156	n919	n807	np756	n746	n723	n629	n546
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	108.8	94.6	93.3	92.4	91.4	98.5	88.3	79.9	81.0	79.9	73.3	...	...
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	116.8	103.3	106.9	106.9	106.4	115.1	102.6	85.4	86.2	87.6	81.6	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 14. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974								1975				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price, Colombo	Rupees/kg	6.16	6.82	6.96	7.80	8.16	7.76	7.90	8.28	7.92	8.46	8.26	7.09	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price, [8] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	10 20	12.11	14.72	11.45	10.35	9.98	10.22	11.06	10.14	9.35	8.76	...	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	85.0	87.0	87.4	p85.5	86.1	85.5	p90.0	p91.0	90.0	86.0	86.4	89.2	88.8
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	—	—	88.2	103.5	109.4	111.6	103.6	105.0	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	52.7	53.9	54.7	54.9	56.1	59.1	64.5	62.2	63.6	66.6	81.9	...	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. north European ports, American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling $1^1/_{16}$ inch	U.S.¢/lb	63.7	62.7	64.1	64.3	60.5	58.5	53.6	p52.3	p51.3	52.6	53.8	56.2	58.7
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	157.8	158.0	163.8	159.6	158.4	137.4	137.4	p137.8	136.9	138.0	138.3	138.0	138.1
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B. f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	54.5	54.5	53.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	43.0	...	38.0	36.0	38.0
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	161.3	167.0	172.8	179.3	195.6	217.4	235.0	235.9	238.2	239.0	239.0	239.0	225.5
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	U.S./$1 000 kg	1078	1085	1096	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	978	850	850	788
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Viscose yarn, 150 denier, cones, wholesale price	U.S.¢/lb	98.3	102.0	105.3	106.7	106.0	104.7	103.3	102.3	98.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis:														
64's	New pence/kg	220	220	210	210	175	160	165	165	165	165	165	168	180
50's	New pence/kg	129	129	129	106	104	94	92	92	91	91	94	101	106
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI'S, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	150.0	150.0	—	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	—	—	—	...
Rubber														
Singapore: No. 1. R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b.	S.$/1 000 kg	2027	1780	1623	1639	1470	1422	1134	1331	1275	1321	1281	1224	...
West Malaysia: No. 3, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur	M.$/1 000 kg	n1730	n1573	n1468	n1430	n1225	n1168	n1025	n1177	n1154	1186	1181	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	77.2	68.5	67.2	66.6	p69.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	5.98	5.90	5.92	6.06	6.19	6.23	5.92	5.90	5.93	6.13	6.56	6.74	p6.92
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	26.4	26.2	23.6	23.4	25.1	26.2	25.5	26.8	27.6	26.5	28.4	29.3	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	650	650	p663	702	742	760	778	p800	p800	p760	792	800	800
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, inedible, delivered Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	20.5	18.0	19.2	18.8	16.1	16.9	14.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	10.8	13.6	...
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	240	228	310	331	312	402	404	p392	367	327	320	315	287

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 14. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974								1975				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hides														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American domestic, light, salted cow-hides, c.i.f. Hamburg	Marks/kg	1.90	1.73	P1.66	P1.59	P1.59	P1.35	1.31	1.22	1.14	1.08	P1.25	...	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	28.7	29.4	29.6	29.6	31.2	34.1	36.1	P36.7	P36.6	P36.6	40.0	40.0	40.0
New Zealand, finest	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, Cheddar, 20-kg carton, rindless, white, London Provision Exchange .	£/20 kg	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.3	13.1	14.1	—	—	P14.5	14.5	15.5	P15.6
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative [9]	Kroner/kg	4.84	4.27	3.75	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.68	P4.80	4.26	4.20	4.20	4.40	P4.40
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	198	172	158	179	215	206	220	200	177	...	...	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	207.3	196.3	183.0	...	...	260.4	255.5	264.0	...	...	...	...	...
Haddock	£/2 240 lb	228.1	218.2	219.8	...	...	238.3	230.8	272.2	...	...	...	...	...
Plaice	£/2 240 lb	272.3	311.4	347.1	...	...	339.1	361.3	454.4	...	...	...	...	...
Herrings	£/2 240 lb	137.5	98.5	97.7	...	...	105.2	114.7	85.4	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	...	...	...	43.0	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	...	...	...	203.0	...	...	181.0	180.0	...	...	...	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	—	—	—	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	130.0	...	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case [10]	...	...	...	21.6	...	...	22.6	22.6	...	...	...	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case [11]	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	24.2	23.2	23.2	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	...	...	...	313	...	...	298	284	...	...	...	...	...
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	158.6	157.2	157.2	133.2	125.2	110.7	113.6	113.6	119.6	127.4	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8.17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	224.7	223.2	222.1	217.4	211.8	208.4	200.8	198.7	189.2	185.5	184.5	...	...
Sweden: 2 1/2 × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	799	799	799	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Price series of international significance *(concluded)*

Tableau 14. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(fin)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	277.5	279.1	281.9	305.0	305.4	299.3	303.3	299.2	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	179.0	167.6	162.5	152.6	146.2	135.8	139.1	133.2	...	146.9	...	...	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, fullfreight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	289.1	292.9	340.0	339.8	342.1	345.9	347.6	353.0	381.0	382.6	...	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1528	1683	1980	1980	2039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	924	962	1016	1131	1144	1141	1170	1096	1225	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	126.6	130.2	141.9	146.0	150.6	150.4	152.8	149.5	...	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	1046	1131	1265	1224	1336	1431	1521	1464	1430	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100)[12]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		232		234			242			228			...	
Food		236		243			265			246			...	
Nonfood		226		221			210			202			...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From River Plate	£/2 240 lb	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Northern Range	£/2 240 lb	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Time charter:[13] Index numbers (1970 = 100)		...		...			...			...			...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 26%, bulk, 10- to 200-quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	326	329	323	310	310	313	317	320	324	334	...	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10-ton lots, London[14]	£/2 240 lb	18.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10- to 200-quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	197	199	200	206	208	215	218	219	227	228	...	...	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was $361.5 per metric ton in 1974. Usually China supplies raw rice, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 95°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton for 1972-74. Additional payments of £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton are made to less developed producing members (all except Australia), the amount being varied inversely with the world price of sugar. – [4] Arithmetical average to New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The weight of a carton is 19 kg. – [6] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [7] United Kingdom/Continent. – [8] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [9] Including supplement. – [10] 100 cans of 3½ oz per case. – [11] 48 cans of 6½ oz per case. – [12] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [13] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [14] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de $361,5 par tonne métrique en 1974. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) a été fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue pour la période 1972-74. Les paiements additionnels de £7,0 à £11,0 par tonne longue reçus par les membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), varient en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Poids d'un carton, 19 kg. – [6] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [7] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [8] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [9] Y compris supplément. – [10] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3½ oz. – [11] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [12] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [13] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [14] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 15. - Cocoa beans: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 15. - Fèves de cacao: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne	*Producer prices — Prix à la production*		*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*					*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*		
	Ghana	Ivory Coast	Brazil	Ecuador	Netherlands	United States I	United States II	European ports	France	United Kingdom
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Price in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
Year and month — Année et mois	*£/long ton*	*CFA francs/kg*	*New cruzeiros/15 kg*	*Sucres/46 kg*	*Guilders/100 kg*	*Cents/lb*		*£/1 000 kg*	*Francs/100 kg*	*£/1 000 kg*
1970	121.90	82	33.49	455	247.1	32.2	34.2	296	423	306
1971	121.90	85	41.98	381	188.2	25.8	26.8	229	342	232
1972	105.60	85	43.64	515	207.4	31.1	32.3	264	364	270
1973	137.52	93	75.46	1 052	355.0	61.1	64.3	526	633	585
1974	183.09	126	116.23	...	525.8	88.0	98.1	897	1 051	990
1974 I	169.00	110	79.60	...	359.3	61.9	65.1	537	686	622
II	170.00	110	93.40	...	410.7	70.0	74.4	642	814	706
III	163.00	110	104.59	...	531.9	79.8	87.6	804	855	859
IV	163.00	110	122.53	...	594.6	101.4	110.3	923	1 354	1 090
V	131.00	110	122.46	...	657.3	108.8	116.8	1 046	1 333	1 203
VI	163.00	110	102.29	...	541.9	94.6	103.3	865	1 085	1 022
VII	163.00	110	113.14	...	584.2	93.3	106.9	977	1 163	1 048
VIII	207.00	110	123.65	...	510.2	92.4	106.9	1 023	1 103	1 090
IX	210.00	110	130.53	...	548.8	91.4	106.4	1 048	1 134	1 103
X	209.00	175	145.84	...	531.0	98.5	115.1	1 156	1 082	1 190
XI	209.35	175	141.44	...	550.3	88.3	102.6	919	1 030	1 069
XII	209.74	175	115.33	...	489.8	79.9	85.4	807	973	842
1975 I	206.64	175	122.14	...	437.4	81.0	86.2	756	859	785
II	204.38	175	128.53	...	442.7	79.9	87.6	746	855	775
III	201.44	175	...	...	...	73.3	81.6	723	799	755
IV	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1970	28.8	29.5	49.7	39.6	68.3	71.1	75.3	71.0	76.1	73.3
1971	29.4	30.6	52.8	33.1	53.8	56.8	59.0	55.9	61.6	56.6
1972	26.0	33.7	48.9	44.4	63.9	68.7	71.1	65.5	71.2	67.2
1973	33.2	41.8	82.2	91.5	127.5	134.7	141.9	129.2	143.4	143.8
1974	42.4	53.4	112.9	...	197.8	194.1	216.3	211.0	220.0	232.9
1974 I	37.9	43.7	83.7	...	123.5	136.5	143.5	122.2	134.6	141.5
II	38.6	44.4	96.5	...	147.0	154.4	164.0	147.9	168.9	162.7
III	38.4	45.6	108.0	...	198.1	176.0	193.1	192.4	179.4	205.6
IV	39.0	45.3	124.6	...	229.1	223.5	243.2	224.6	277.8	265.2
V	37.9	45.2	124.6	...	247.5	239.9	257.4	250.2	271.4	287.8
VI	38.4	44.9	100.1	...	204.4	208.5	227.7	206.7	225.0	244.4
VII	38.1	46.5	110.7	...	221.5	205.7	235.7	232.1	247.7	249.1
VIII	47.2	46.1	117.4	...	188.0	203.8	235.7	237.1	228.7	252.6
IX	48.2	45.8	122.0	...	203.0	201.4	234.6	244.5	239.1	257.2
X	48.0	74.0	134.7	...	201.2	217.2	253.8	269.8	230.4	277.8
XI	47.9	74.9	128.7	...	214.7	194.7	226.2	213.5	222.4	248.4
XII	48.5	77.1	103.4	...	195.4	176.1	188.3	189.5	218.9	197.8
1975 I	48.4	80.2	108.7	...	179.6	178.6	189.9	179.8	198.6	186.6
II	48.8	81.8	114.4	...	188.6	176.2	193.1	181.1	205.0	188.1
III	48.1	81.8	...	...	...	161.5	180.0	175.4	191.6	183.3
IV	...	81.8	...	...	...	...	...	152.7	...	...

Producer prices

Ghana: Average main and mid crop, net, ex scale, buying station, price to producers paid by the Marketing Board. – **Ivory Coast:** Superior grade main crop, buying station, price to producers paid by the "Caisse".

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. – **Ecuador:** Average wholesale price, Guayaquil. – **Netherlands:** Miscellaneous qualities, 5 000 kg lots, Amsterdam. – **United States:** I - Bahia, spot price, New York. II - Ghana, spot price, New York.

Import prices

European ports: Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. – **France:** Ivory Coast, ex warehouse, including taxes, Le Havre. – **United Kingdom:** Ghana, in bond, ex store, main U.K. ports, spot price, London.

Prix à la production

Ghana: Moyenne des récoltes principale et intermédiaire, prix net à la bascule, centre d'achat, prix à la production payé par l'Office de commercialisation. – **Côte-d'Ivoire:** Qualité supérieure de la récolte principale, centre d'achat, prix à la production payé par la « Caisse ».

Prix de gros

Brésil: Qualité supérieure, prix de gros, Bahia. – **Equateur:** Prix de gros moyen, Guayaquil. – **Pays-Bas:** Diverses qualités, par lots de 5 000 kg, Amsterdam. – **Etats-Unis:** I - Bahia, cours du disponible, New York. II - Ghana, cours du disponible, New York.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Ghana, *good fermented*, pour embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – **France:** Côte-d'Ivoire, à l'entrepôt, taxes comprises, Le Havre. – **Royaume-Uni:** Ghana, à l'entrepôt, principaux ports du Royaume-Uni, cours du disponible, Londres.

Table 16. - Coffee: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 16. - Café: Prix dans certains pays

	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros						Export prices — Prix à l'exportation		Import prices — Prix à l'importation			
	Brazil	Colombia	Mexico	United States			El Salvador	Kenya	France		Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United Kingdom
				I	II	III			I	II		
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	New cruzeiros/ 10 kg	Pesos/ 12.5 kg	Pesos/ kg	Cents/lb			U.S. dollars/ 46 kg	Sh/50 kg	Francs/kg		Marks/ 100 kg	£/1 000 kg
1970	24.18	130.4	11.00	54.6	56.4	41.5	51.4	392.3	5.09	7.27	462	366.3
1971	23.62	124.5	8.60	44.8	49.3	42.4	43.3	366.1	4.98	6.56	360	367.5
1972	32.11	149.9	7.58	51.0	56.7	44.4	48.6	400.3	5.06	6.42	385	367.4
1973	46.51	193.8	11.21	66.9	72.7	49.4	62.3	466.9	5.04	6.94	394	420.2
1974	58.41	218.9	13.73	68.1	77.9	58.6	...	496.7	6.02	8.32	406	511.0
1974 I	54.98	198.5	12.72	69.6	74.5	56.0	66.7	543.2	5.53	7.81	464	508.5
II	57.44	198.5	14.27	71.9	79.8	60.3	72.5	594.3	6.25	8.92	468	564.5
III	60.68	198.5	14.00	74.6	79.5	62.4	72.8	575.4	6.50	9.00	466	562.1
IV	63.15	217.9	15.00	74.4	81.1	63.6	71.8	567.0	6.70	9.05	462	590.6
V	63.50	226.2	15.07	73.6	82.2	63.9	71.7	545.1	6.84	9.03	420	592.8
VI	62.15	226.2	14.88	71.3	82.0	62.1	72.8	529.6	6.60	8.90	417	554.5
VII	59.79	226.2	14.43	68.3	78.0	58.6	72.1	473.0	5.90	8.75	406	505.8
VIII	55.46	226.2	14.53	62.0	74.0	55.7	...	437.9	5.56	8.21	404	450.2
IX	54.82	226.2	14.65	58.8	72.7	53.9	...	392.5	5.47	7.85	341	431.5
X	55.00	226.2	12.18	62.2	72.4	54.5	...	417.2	5.63	7.47	342	460.8
XI	55.49	228.1	11.53	64.2	76.0	55.9	...	387.9	5.56	7.43	337	449.0
XII	58.51	228.1	11.48	65.8	82.1	56.0	...	497.7	5.66	7.38	346	462.1
1975 I	59.31	...	...	71.2	79.7	54.4	...	468.0	5.52	7.12	312	456.2
II	...	...	...	71.8	76.5	52.2	...	446.0	5.30	6.85	288	458.8
III	...	...	...	71.6	70.8	49.9	...	400.0	5.08	6.55	269	427.2
IV	...	...	...	70.4	68.1	49.1	...	386.7	4.55	6.30	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1970	0.54	0.70	0.88	1.20	1.24	0.92	1.12	1.10	0.92	1.31	1.26	0.88
1971	0.45	0.62	0.69	0.99	1.09	0.93	0.94	1.02	0.90	1.18	1.02	0.90
1972	0.54	0.68	0.61	1.12	1.25	0.98	1.06	1.12	0.99	1.25	1.20	0.92
1973	0.76	0.81	0.90	1.48	1.60	1.09	1.35	1.33	1.13	1.55	1.47	1.03
1974	0.85	0.84	1.10	1.50	1.72	1.29	...	1.39	1.26	1.74	1.58	...
1974 I	0.87	0.79	1.02	1.54	1.64	1.23	1.45	1.52	1.08	1.53	1.67	1.16
II	0.89	0.78	1.14	1.59	1.76	1.33	1.58	1.66	1.30	1.85	1.75	1.30
III	0.94	0.78	1.12	1.64	1.75	1.38	1.58	1.61	1.36	1.89	1.85	1.35
IV	0.96	0.85	1.20	1.64	1.79	1.40	1.56	1.59	1.37	1.86	1.89	1.44
V	0.97	0.88	1.21	1.62	1.81	1.41	1.56	1.53	1.39	1.84	1.66	1.42
VI	0.91	0.88	1.19	1.57	1.81	1.37	1.58	1.48	1.37	1.84	1.63	1.33
VII	0.88	0.88	1.15	1.51	1.72	1.29	1.57	1.32	1.26	1.67	1.57	1.20
VIII	0.78	0.87	1.16	1.37	1.63	1.23	...	1.23	1.15	1.70	1.52	1.04
IX	0.77	0.85	1.17	1.30	1.60	1.19	...	1.10	1.15	1.66	1.28	1.01
X	0.76	0.83	0.97	1.37	1.60	1.20	...	1.17	1.20	1.59	1.33	1.08
XI	0.76	0.82	0.92	1.42	1.68	1.23	...	1.09	1.20	1.60	1.36	1.04
XII	0.79	0.80	0.92	1.45	1.81	1.24	...	1.39	1.27	1.66	1.43	1.08
1975 I	0.79	...	...	1.57	1.76	1.20	...	1.31	1.28	1.65	1.33	1.08
II	...	...	...	1.58	1.69	1.15	...	1.25	1.27	1.64	1.26	1.11
III	...	...	...	1.58	1.56	1.10	...	1.12	1.22	1.57	1.18	1.04
IV	...	...	...	1.55	1.50	1.08	...	1.08	1.09	1.51	...	...

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. — **Colombia:** Manizales, parchment, average quality, average wholesale price, domestic markets. — **Mexico:** Planchuela, second grade, wholesale price, Mexico City. — **United States:** **I** - Santos No. 4, spot price, New York. **II** - Colombian Manizales, spot price, New York. **III** - Uganda, Native Standard, spot price, New York.

Export prices

El Salvador: Washed, export price, f.o.b. all Salvadorian ports and Puerto Barrios (Guatemala). — **Kenya:** All grades, auction price. Nairobi, basis f.o.b. Mombasa.

Import prices

France: **I** - Ivory Coast. Robusta, second grade, superior, ex warehouse, Le Havre. **II** - Cameroon, Arabica, ex warehouse, washed, choix A; Le Havre. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Brazilian Santos, No. 2 c.i.f. northern Germany ports. — **United Kingdom:** Raw, futures contract price, based on Uganda CTMAL Standard No. 2 quality, unwashed and without defects, either under customs seal or subject to duty from licensed quay or London warehouse.

Prix de gros

Brésil: Santos N° 4, prix de gros, Santos. — **Colombie:** Manizales, en parche, qualité courante, prix de gros moyen sur les marchés nationaux. — **Mexique:** Café Planchuela, deuxième qualité, prix de gros, Mexico. — **États-Unis:** **I** - Santos N° 4, cours du disponible, New York. **II** - Manizales colombien, cours du disponible, New York. **III** - Ouganda, Native Standard, cours du disponible, New York.

Prix à l'exportation

El Salvador: Café type lavé, prix d'exportation, f.o.b. tous ports d'El Salvador et Puerto Barrios (Guatemala). — **Kenya:** Toutes qualités, prix aux enchères le plus élevé, Nairobi, f.o.b. Mombasa.

Prix à l'importation

France: **I** - Côte-d'Ivoire, Robusta, deuxième qualité, supérieur, en entrepôt, Le Havre. — **II** - Cameroun, Arabica, en entrepôt, lavé, choix A, Le Havre. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Santos brésilien N° 2, c.a.f. ports de l'Allemagne du Nord. — **Royaume-Uni:** Vert, prix contractuel à terme, basé sur Ouganda CTMAL, qualité Standard N° 2, non lavé et sans défauts, soit timbre de douane, soit passible de droits à partir du quai de douane ou de l'entrepôt de Londres.

Table 17. - Tea: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Thé: Prix dans certains pays

	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros								
	India	Indonesia	Kenya I	Kenya II	Kenya III	Sri Lanka I	Sri Lanka II	United Kingdom	United States
Season — Campagne	IV-III	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
Year and month — Année et mois	Rupees/kg	Rupiahs/kg	Shillings/kg			Rupees/kg		New pence/kg	Cents/lb
1970	6.53	172.5	6.61	5.67	6.15	4.59	3.06	45.7	45.8
1971	6.61	216.0	6.69	6.06	6.20	4.59	4.01	43.3	48.7
1972	6.36	223.9	5.95	5.05	5.57	4.72	4.39	42.2	50.7
1973	6.93	224.6	6.13	4.88	5.49	4.96	4.03	43.4	48.3
1974	10.79	244.5	8.45	7.55	7.79	7.05	6.68	59.9	62.0
1974 I	6.10	214.8	6.46	5.69	5.91	5.81	4.39	49.8	49.1
II	6.28	214.8	7.04	6.30	6.56	6.14	4.70	53.0	50.4
III	6.74	228.5	8.73	7.55	8.22	7.87	5.34	65.4	58.2
IV	11.63	228.5	9.33	8.52	8.63	7.08	6.01	62.2	62.7
V	10.20	228.5	8.90	7.97	8.09	6.16	6.34	60.1	62.3
VI	12.11	246.8	8.92	7.70	8.36	6.82	7.09	59.5	64.7
VII	14.72	255.9	8.88	7.65	8.22	6.96	7.63	58.6	63.8
VIII	11.45	255.9	8.63	7.35	7.79	7.80	7.53	57.1	64.9
IX	10.35	255.9	8.45	7.42	7.47	8.16	7.58	56.8	64.4
X	9.98	265.1	8.59	7.27	7.40	7.76	7.63	59.7	65.3
XI	10.22	265.1	8.95	8.13	7.86	7.90	8.28	65.2	66.9
XII	11.06	274.2	8.91	8.26	7.99	8.28	8.56	66.0	71.4
1975 I	10.14	...	8.79	6.73	7.99	7.92	8.53	64.8	71.3
II	9.35	...	8.80	8.25	7.91	8.46	8.58	64.7	...
III	8.76	...	9.35	8.62	8.32	8.26	8.15	63.7	...
IV	...	...	9.31	8.75	7.94	7.09	7.32	61.2	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg								
1970	0.87	0.51	0.93	0.79	0.86	0.77	0.51	1.10	1.01
1971	0.89	0.58	0.94	0.85	0.87	0.77	0.67	1.06	1.07
1972	0.82	0.60	0.83	0.71	0.78	0.76	0.71	1.06	1.12
1973	0.90	0.60	0.87	0.70	0.78	0.77	0.63	1.06	1.06
1974	1.25	0.65	1.18	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.01	1.41	1.37
1974 I	0.72	0.57	0.90	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.64	1.13	1.08
II	0.76	0.57	0.99	0.88	0.92	0.90	0.69	1.22	1.11
III	0.86	0.61	1.22	1.06	1.15	1.20	0.81	1.57	1.28
IV	1.49	0.61	1.31	1.19	1.21	1.10	0.93	1.51	1.38
V	1.29	0.61	1.25	1.12	1.13	0.95	0.98	1.44	1.37
VI	1.54	0.66	1.25	1.08	1.17	1.04	1.09	1.42	1.43
VII	1.87	0.68	1.24	1.07	1.15	1.07	1.17	1.39	1.41
VIII	1.42	0.68	1.21	1.02	1.09	1.17	1.13	1.32	1.43
IX	1.27	0.68	1.18	1.04	1.05	1.21	1.13	1.32	1.42
X	1.23	0.71	1.20	1.02	1.04	1.16	1.14	1.39	1.44
XI	1.25	0.71	1.25	1.14	1.10	1.18	1.24	1.52	1.47
XII	1.36	0.73	1.25	1.16	1.12	1.24	1.28	1.55	1.57
1975 I	1.24	...	1.23	0.94	1.12	1.22	1.31	1.54	1.57
II	1.15	...	1.23	1.16	1.11	1.30	1.32	1.57	...
III	1.07	...	1.31	1.21	1.16	1.27	1.26	1.55	...
IV	...	...	1.30	1.22	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.49	...

Wholesale prices

India: Auction price, for domestic consumption and export, Calcutta. — **Indonesia:** Broken orange pekoe, for home consumption, wholesale price, Djakarta. — **Kenya:** Auction price, f.o.b. Mombasa: **I** - Kenyan. **II** - Tanzanian. **III** - Ugandan. — **Sri Lanka: I** - Tea for export, high-grown, auction price, Colombo. **II** - Tea for export, low-grown, auction price, Colombo. — **United Kingdom:** Auction price, London. — **United States:** Sri Lanka and India, black standard grade, composite price, ex warehouse, New York.

Prix de gros

Inde: Prix aux enchères pour la consommation intérieure et l'exportation, Calcutta. — **Indonésie:** « Broken orange pekoe », pour la consommation intérieure, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Kenya:** Prix aux enchères, f.o.b. Mombasa: **I** - Du Kenya. **II** - De Tanzanie. **III** - De l'Ouganda. — **Sri Lanka: I** - Thé d'altitude, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. **II** - Thé de basses terres, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. — **Royaume-Uni:** Prix aux enchères, Londres. — **Etats-Unis:** Thés de Sri Lanka et de l'Inde, noirs, de qualité standard, moyenne des prix à l'entrepôt, New York.

Table 18. - Tobacco: Prices in selected countries — Tableau 18. - Tabac: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne / Year and month — Année et mois	*Producer prices — Prix à la production*			*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*						*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*		*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	Canada	Italy	United States	India	Malawi	Pakistan	Philippines	United States	Zambia	Brazil	Greece	United States
Season — Campagne	X-IX	XI-X	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VII-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Cents/lb	*1000 lire/ 100 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Rupees/kg*	*Tambalas/ lb*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb*	*Pesos/ 115 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Ngwee/lb*	*New cruzeiros/ 100 kg*	*Drachmas/ kg*	*Cents/lb*
1970	64.4	67.7	71.6	3.28	37.96	109.6	247.2	72.0	28.40	268.0	43.9	61.1
1971	64.1	72.3	77.6	3.00	41.17	105.1	236.8	77.2	31.75	323.0	43.7	58.9
1972	76.5	93.0	82.2	2.90	40.44	110.5	394.8	85.3	33.99	438.0	46.0	55.5
1973	78.8	93.1	84.8	3.50	55.64	153.2	581.2	88.1	38.98	560.0	50.0	52.5
1974	...	94.0	...	4.00	61.93	162.1	591.9	103.6	44.76	708.0	...	56.0
1974 I	81.9	93.1	87.6	—	—	170.0	595.0	—	—	521.0	54.2	46.0
II	81.8	93.1	71.0	—	—	170.0	595.0	—	—	721.0	65.1	54.9
III	84.1	93.1	64.0	—	—	164.0	595.0	—	—	508.0	80.7	56.0
IV	84.1	93.1	91.5	—	72.10	160.0	612.5	—	—	740.0	81.0	57.1
V	84.1	93.1	91.0	—	72.33	160.0	612.5	—	51.31	891.0	79.3	52.7
VI	84.1	93.1	88.5	4.00	63.48	160.0	612.5	—	43.31	795.0	70.5	53.9
VII	84.1	93.1	86.3	—	56.28	160.0	612.5	88.2	41.99	886.0	57.0	54.7
VIII	84.1	93.1	103.6	—	45.45	160.0	612.5	103.5	34.80	—	...	54.9
IX	84.1	93.1	109.2	—	—	160.0	612.5	109.4	—	—	...	56.1
X	84.1	93.1	111.5	—	—	160.0	612.5	111.6	—	—	...	59.1
XI	94.8	94.0	108.8	—	—	160.0	612.5	103.6	—	—	...	64.5
XII	95.1	94.0	116.1	—	—	160.0	415.0	105.0	—	—	...	62.2
1975 I	95.5	94.0	—	—	—	160.0	415.0	—	—	...	...	63.6
II	94.8	94.0	89.5	—	—	160.0	415.0	—	—	...	...	66.6
III	...	94.0	—	—	64.15	160.0	415.0	—	—	...	...	81.9
IV	...	94.0	101.0	—	64.99	160.0	...	—	—	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1970	1.41	1.08	1.58	0.44	1.00	0.62	0.36	1.59	0.88	0.58	1.46	1.35
1971	1.42	1.24	1.71	0.40	1.10	0.59	0.32	1.70	0.98	0.61	1.46	1.30
1972	1.69	1.59	1.81	0.40	1.10	0.38	0.51	1.88	1.05	0.74	1.53	1.22
1973	1.77	1.60	1.87	0.46	1.54	0.41	0.74	1.94	1.31	0.91	1.67	1.18
1974	...	1.45	...	0.51	1.64	0.44	0.75	2.28	1.47	1.03	...	1.24
1974 I	1.83	1.41	1.93	—	—	0.46	0.76	—	—	0.82	1.81	1.01
II	1.86	1.44	1.57	—	—	0.46	0.76	—	—	1.12	2.17	1.21
III	1.91	1.50	1.41	—	—	0.44	0.76	—	—	0.79	2.69	1.23
IV	1.93	1.47	2.02	—	1.92	0.43	0.79	—	—	1.13	2.70	1.26
V	1.93	1.44	2.01	—	1.91	0.43	0.79	—	1.76	1.36	2.64	1.16
VI	1.91	1.44	1.95	0.51	1.68	0.43	0.79	—	1.49	1.17	2.35	1.19
VII	1.89	1.44	1.90	—	1.49	0.43	0.79	1.94	1.43	1.30	1.90	1.21
VIII	1.88	1.41	2.28	—	1.18	0.43	0.79	2.28	1.20	—	...	1.21
IX	1.88	1.41	2.41	—	—	0.43	0.78	2.41	—	—	...	1.24
X	1.88	1.41	2.46	—	—	0.43	0.78	2.46	—	—	...	1.30
XI	2.12	1.41	2.40	—	—	0.43	0.75	2.28	—	—	...	1.42
XII	2.12	1.45	2.56	—	—	0.43	0.51	2.32	—	—	...	1.37
1975 I	2.11	1.45	—	—	—	0.43	0.51	—	—	...	...	1.40
II	2.09	1.50	1.97	—	—	0.43	0.51	—	—	...	...	1.47
III	...	1.50	—	—	1.71	0.43	0.51	—	—	...	...	1.81
IV	...	1.50	2.23	—	1.73	0.43	...	—	—	...	...	...

Producer prices

Canada Annual data: all grades, average producer price. Monthly data: auction price of three representative grades of flue-cured tobacco. – **Italy**: Kentucky, loose, price paid to farmers by Tobacco Monopoly. – **United States**: Average producer price.

Wholesale prices

India: Flue-cured Virginia, non redried leaf, medium grade, LBY 2, minimum wholesale price, Guntur. – **Malawi**: Domestic, flue-cured, average price at auctions. – **Pakistan**: Leaf, Karo (Sind), average wholesale price, Karachi. – **Philippines**: Leaf, Isabela, classes 1-5, wholesale price. – **United States**: Flue-cured, types 11-14, average auction price.– **Zambia**: Virginia, flue-cured, auction price, Lusaka.

Export prices

Brazil: Leaf, average export unit value. – **Greece**: Leaf, average export unit value.

Import prices

United States: Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average unit value of imports from Turkey.

Prix à la production

Canada: Chiffres annuels; toutes qualités, prix moyen à la production. Chiffres mensuels: prix aux enchères pour trois qualités caractéristiques de tabac « flue cured ». – **Italie**: Tabac du Kentucky, en vrac, prix à la production fixé par le Monopole des tabacs. – **Etats-Unis**: Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Inde: Tabac de Virginie « flue-cured », feuilles non resséchées, qualité moyenne LBY 2, prix de gros minimal, Guntur. – **Malawi**: Production intérieure, « flue-cured », prix moyen aux enchères. – **Pakistan**: Tabac en feuilles, « Karo (Sind) », prix de gros moyen, Karachi. – **Philippines**: Tabac en feuilles, Isabela, classes 1-5, prix de gros. – **Etats-Unis**: Tabac « flue cured », types 11-14, prix moyen aux enchères, Lusaka. - **Zambie**: Tabac de Virginie, «flue-cured», prix aux enchères, Lusaka.

Prix à l'exportation

Brésil: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. – **Grèce**: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations.

Prix à l'importation

Etats-Unis: Feuilles pour cigarettes, non écotées, valeur unitaire moyenne des importations en provenance de Turquie.

Table 19. - Beef cattle and beef: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Bovins de boucherie et viande de bœuf: Prix dans certains pays

LIVE WEIGHT - POIDS VIF

	Producer prices — Prix à la production				Wholesale prices — Prix de gros								
	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands	United States	Argentina	Canada	Denmark I	Denmark II	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Ireland	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	IV-III	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
Year and month — Année et mois	Francs/kg	1 000 lire/100 kg	Guilders/100 kg	Dollars/100 lb	New pesos/kg	Dollars/100 lb	Kroner/100 kg		Marks/100 kg	£/112 lb	£/112 lb	Dollars/100 lb	Pesos/kg
1970	38.9	50.5	255	27.1	1.05	30.4	338	382	274	10.22	11.64	29.3	47.41
1971	38.4	50.3	274	29.0	1.86	32.7	344	398	276	11.56	12.59	32.4	71.16
1972	45.2	62.1	318	33.3	3.06	35.6	460	565	333	13.79	15.75	35.8	156.59
1973	47.2	68.0	328	42.8	4.34	46.5	540	626	339	18.08	18.81	39.9	300.30
1974	45.9	72.3	293	35.7	4.38	50.0	...	598	329	...	17.04	41.1	...
1974 I	45.9	68.0	296	44.4	4.20	51.8	4.78	589	323	16.19	18.53	39.2	411.00
II	44.5	66.0	293	43.5	4.20	51.0	4.91	581	325	16.64	18.23	46.4	...
III	45.9	66.0	296	40.7	4.20	44.5	5.13	596	—	18.33	18.70	42.4	...
IV	47.2	66.0	299	39.2	4.19	45.9	...	614	320	18.86	18.59	41.2	...
V	49.5	66.0	304	37.2	4.19	47.5	...	598	—	18.84	19.00	40.0	...
VI	47.0	70.5	298	32.3	4.19	47.9	...	590	—	17.69	17.85	37.3	...
VII	44.8	70.5	292	35.0	4.20	52.5	...	582	326	16.87	17.86	44.0	...
VIII	46.5	72.0	297	36.6	4.57	52.8	...	606	—	16.09	16.63	47.2	...
IX	46.9	78.5	291	32.8	4.68	51.9	...	619	335	15.00	15.11	40.7	...
X	43.7	78.5	279	30.5	4.69	49.9	...	623	337	...	12.97	39.8	...
XI	43.2	80.0	281	28.3	4.66	53.3	...	592	339	...	14.47	38.0	...
XII	45.4	81.5	292	27.6	4.59	51.0	...	590	—	...	16.23	37.0	...
1975 I	48.4	89.0	...	27.6	5.03	34.9	...	593	338	...	17.01	36.3	...
II	45.9	...	...	26.9	5.36	33.3	...	613	332	...	17.50	34.8	...
III	...	...	...	27.8	5.33	...	...	656	...	...	21.25	36.1	...
IV	...	...	...	31.8	...	...	...	674	...	...	21.60	43.0	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg												
1970	77.8	80.9	70.4	59.7	27.6	64.1	45.1	50.9	75.0	48.3	55.0	64.7	—
1971	77.6	80.9	78.6	63.9	41.5	71.5	45.9	53.4	79.6	54.6	60.6	71.5	—
1972	100.8	106.8	98.0	73.5	61.2	79.3	65.9	80.9	103.3	67.6	77.1	79.0	—
1973	121.9	116.7	117.5	94.4	86.9	102.6	89.1	103.8	126.9	87.3	91.8	88.0	—
1974	118.7	111.3	109.7	78.6	87.6	112.6	...	99.1	127.9	...	79.7	90.6	...
1974 I	108.1	102.9	101.8	97.9	83.9	115.5	72.3	89.2	116.0	70.5	83.1	86.5	—
II	110.3	102.1	104.9	95.9	84.0	116.1	78.2	92.5	121.9	75.7	82.7	102.3	...
III	117.8	106.1	110.2	89.7	83.9	100.9	84.7	98.4	—	86.6	88.1	93.4	...
IV	125.8	104.4	115.2	86.4	83.9	105.3	...	104.2	130.6	90.0	89.0	90.8	...
V	129.8	107.1	114.5	82.0	83.9	108.8	...	101.0	—	88.8	89.5	88.3	...
VI	123.6	108.9	112.4	71.2	83.9	108.6	...	98.2	—	83.1	84.0	82.3	...
VII	117.2	109.2	110.7	77.2	83.9	118.3	...	97.3	126.0	78.9	83.5	97.0	...
VIII	118.2	109.0	109.4	80.6	91.3	117.8	...	98.7	—	73.4	75.9	104.1	...
IX	119.5	118.9	107.6	72.3	93.7	116.1	...	100.9	126.4	68.9	69.4	89.8	...
X	114.5	117.6	105.7	67.2	93.7	111.7	...	104.5	130.5	...	59.6	87.6	...
XI	116.2	120.4	109.6	62.4	93.3	119.1	...	102.0	136.8	...	66.2	83.9	...
XII	125.7	125.5	116.5	60.8	91.8	113.4	...	104.4	—	...	75.0	81.7	...
1975 I	138.2	139.1	...	60.8	100.5	77.1	...	106.2	144.4	...	79.6	80.0	...
II	134.6	...	...	59.3	107.2	73.5	...	112.9	145.3	...	83.4	76.7	...
III	...	...	...	61.3	106.6	...	...	120.9	...	...	101.5	79.5	...
IV	...	...	...	70.1	...	...	...	124.2	...	...	103.2	94.8	...

LIVE WEIGHT

Producer prices

Belgium: Oxen, with 55% yield, producer price, excluding tax, Cureghem. – **Italy**: Oxen, first quality, producer price, Parma. – **Netherlands**: Market price of most representative type of grade, second quality, including a value added tax of 4%. – **United States**: Average producer price.

Wholesale prices

Argentina: Steers, Liniers and Avellaneda market, Buenos Aires; through 1970, 441-480 kg; from January 1971, 431-480 kg. – **Canada**: Good steers, all weights, Toronto; from January 1973, steers for slaughter, A 1 and 2. – **Denmark**: Wholesale price, Copenhagen: I - Young cows, first class. II - Steers for export, best quality. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of**: Oxen, young, well-fleshed, 16 markets. – **Ireland**: Bullocks, Hereford Crosses, at least 1 008 lb but less than 1 120 lb, Dublin. – **United Kingdom**: Certified steers and heifers, average price at live weight auctions, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. – **United States**: Steers, choice, wholesale price; through December 1970, Chicago; from January 1971, Omaha. – **Uruguay**: Steers, average price paid by freezing works, Montevideo.

POIDS VIF

Prix à la production

Belgique: Bœufs ayant un rendement de 55%, prix à la production, taxes non comprises, Cureghem. – **Italie**: Bœufs de première qualité, prix à la production, Parme. – **Pays-Bas**: Prix du marché pour le type le plus courant, deuxième qualité, y compris une taxe de 4% à la valeur ajoutée. – **Etats-Unis**: Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Argentine: Bouvillons, marché de Liniers et Avellaneda, Buenos Aires, jusqu'à fin 1970, 441-480 kg; depuis janvier 1971, 431-480 kg. – **Canada**: Bouvillons, bonne qualité, tous poids, Toronto; depuis janvier 1973, bouvillons pour l'abattage, A1 et 2. – **Danemark**: Prix de gros, Copenhague: I - Jeunes vaches, première qualité. II - Bouvillons pour l'exportation, qualité supérieure. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d'**: Bouvillons charnus, 16 marchés. – **Irlande**: Bouvillons, « Hereford Crosses », de 1 008 lb à 1 120 lb, Dublin. – **Royaume-Uni**: Bouvillons et génisses « garantis », prix moyen aux enchères d'animaux sur pied, y compris les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*. – **Etats-Unis**: Bouvillons, « choix », prix de gros; jusqu'à fin décembre 1970, Chicago; depuis janvier 1971, Omaha. – **Uruguay**: Bouvillons, prix moyen payé par les frigorifiques, Montevideo.

Table 19. - Beef cattle and beef: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 19. - Bovins de boucherie et viande de bœuf: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

	SLAUGHTER WEIGHT — POIDS NET									
	Producer prices — Prix à la production		*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*							
	Norway	Sweden	Australia	France	New Zealand	South Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United Kingdom III	United States
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-IX	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	*Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales*									
	Kroner/kg	*Kronor/kg*	*Cents/kg*	*Francs/kg*	*Dollars/100 kg*	*Cents/kg*	*New pence/lb*			*Dollars/100 lb*
1970	9.67	6.87	63.3	7.93	52.8	47.2	33.7	41.8	16.3	47.4
1971	9.94	7.37	66.0	8.18	54.0	51.3	40.2	44.8	19.4	52.5
1972	10.54	8.29	67.6	9.89	73.9	54.8	44.1	49.9	22.1	55.8
1973	11.55	9.15	90.8	10.86	62.1	74.6	58.6	66.9	28.4	67.9
1974	12.38	9.88	55.2	10.68	...	98.5	...	...	28.4	66.4
1974 I	12.36	9.64	79.9	10.84	75.2	91.9	60.4	71.0	29.4	74.0
II	12.14	9.87	78.7	10.69	75.0	92.1	57.7	63.6	28.8	73.8
III	12.03	9.92	80.0	10.76	69.5	92.8	62.6	63.8	29.1	66.2
IV	12.06	10.06	60.0	10.70	55.5	94.8	72.8	72.4	29.2	64.8
V	12.07	10.04	67.2	10.87	50.3	101.6	77.2	77.2	29.4	64.7
VI	12.30	10.08	53.8	10.74	43.5	103.8	68.5	69.1	28.9	61.3
VII	12.57	10.06	49.5	10.49	46.5	102.8	67.2	72.2	28.8	70.5
VIII	12.51	9.93	43.0	10.41	48.3	101.9	66.6	77.6	28.2	73.2
IX	12.44	9.83	35.8	10.51	44.5	102.8	69.0	79.0	28.2	65.7
X	12.38	9.82	38.0	10.49	45.5	99.6	...	...	25.7	62.3
XI	12.86	9.56	31.8	10.66	42.6	97.6	...	...	26.2	60.8
XII	12.89	9.85	37.0	10.98	38.0	100.7	...	...	28.4	59.5
1975 I	...	10.62	25.0	...	37.0	101.3	...	...	28.8	61.4
II	...	11.00	...	...	37.0	102.7	...	...	28.6	58.4
III	...	11.07	...	...	38.6	...	...	...	34.4	59.5
IV	...	...	...	...	38.0	...	...	...	36.0	70.2
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1970	135.4	132.8	70.9	142.8	59.1	66.1	178.3	221.1	86.2	104.4
1971	139.2	143.4	74.4	147.3	64.7	71.8	216.3	241.6	104.4	115.7
1972	158.6	172.2	82.5	193.3	96.7	73.1	242.7	273.9	121.5	122.9
1973	200.9	209.0	130.1	243.8	89.6	108.1	317.3	361.5	153.7	149.6
1974	224.7	224.0	79.0	223.6	...	145.2	...	...	147.1	146.4
1974 I	207.0	201.0	118.8	212.6	104.9	136.9	303.1	356.4	147.8	163.1
II	213.7	212.3	117.1	222.0	106.7	137.2	293.3	323.4	146.4	162.7
III	219.5	224.9	131.0	225.9	101.9	138.3	330.4	336.5	153.6	146.0
IV	226.3	235.6	89.3	219.5	81.5	141.3	390.5	388.4	156.4	142.8
V	222.7	231.6	100.1	221.3	73.2	151.4	407.3	407.6	155.0	142.7
VI	226.5	229.1	80.0	222.7	63.2	154.7	361.0	364.3	152.4	135.2
VII	227.3	229.8	73.7	223.5	67.3	154.2	352.0	378.2	150.9	155.5
VIII	224.6	221.5	64.0	215.8	68.8	149.8	340.3	396.6	144.4	161.4
IX	224.5	220.4	46.9	221.7	58.0	147.0	354.8	406.2	145.3	144.8
X	226.7	224.1	49.8	223.4	59.3	144.4	...	...	132.1	137.4
XI	239.0	223.3	41.8	230.1	55.7	141.5	...	...	134.2	134.0
XII	247.4	241.4	49.1	247.0	50.0	146.0	...	...	146.9	131.1
1975 I	...	264.8	33.4	...	49.2	148.9	...	...	150.7	135.3
II	...	282.1	...	...	50.1	153.0	...	...	153.1	128.8
III	...	283.9	...	...	52.2	...	...	...	183.9	131.2
IV	...	...	...	...	51.4	...	...	...	192.9	154.7

SLAUGHTER WEIGHT

Producer prices

Norway: First class, average producer price. – **Sweden:** All classes, average producer price, after deduction of slaughter fees.

Wholesale prices

Australia: Oxen, first and second export quality, 650-700 lb, wholesale price, Brisbane. – **France:** Oxen, wholesale price, excluding tax, Rungis (Paris). – **New Zealand:** Ox, quarter beef, good average quality, opening schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters, North Island. – **South Africa:** Prime beef A, cold weight, auction price, Johannesburg. – **United Kingdom:** Wholesale price, Smithfield Market, London: I - Argentine rumps (hindquarters). II - Argentine strip loins (hindquarters). III - Scotch killed sides. – **United States:** Steer beef carcasses, choice, 500-600 lb, wholesale price, Chicago.

POIDS NET

Prix à la production

Norvège: Bovins de première qualité, prix moyen à la production. – **Suède:** Bovins de toutes qualités, prix moyen à la production, déduction faite des droits d'abattage.

Prix de gros

Australie: Bœufs d'exportation de première et deuxième qualités, 650-700 lb, prix de gros, Brisbane. – **France:** Bœufs, prix de gros, hors taxes, Rungis (Paris). – **Nouvelle-Zélande:** Quartiers de bœufs, bonne qualité moyenne, prix d'ouverture tarifé pour les grossistes abatteurs et les exportateurs, North Island. – **Afrique du Sud:** Bœuf de première qualité « A », poids de la carcasse froide, prix aux ventes aux enchères, Johannesburg. – **Royaume-Uni:** Prix de gros, marché de Smithfield, Londres: I - Bœufs d'Argentine, cimiers (quartiers de derrière). II - Bœufs d'Argentine, « strip loins » (quartiers de derrière). III - « Scotch killed sides ». – **Etats-Unis:** Carcasses de bouvillons, choix 500-600 lb, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 20. - Sheep and lambs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Moutons et agneaux: Prix dans certains pays

	LIVE WEIGHT — POIDS VIF						SLAUGHTER WEIGHT — POIDS NET					
	Producer prices — *Prix à la production*			*Wholesale prices* — *Prix de gros*			*Producer prices* — *Prix à la production*		*Wholesale prices* — *Prix de gros*			
	Canada	Italy	United States	Argentina	United States	Uruguay	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Australia	France	South Africa	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-IX	IV-III	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
Year and month — Année et mois	Dollars/ 100 lb	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 100 lb	New pesos/ head	Dollars/ 100 lb	Pesos/ kg	Cents/ kg	New pence/ lb	Cents/ kg	Francs/ kg	Cents/ kg	New pence/ lb
1970	33.6	78.9	26.4	—	28.9	42.52	35.4	20.3	38.0	10.17	53.6	13.3
1971	30.6	81.4	25.9	40.9	27.1	46.40	30.3	22.2	36.3	11.05	59.6	13.5
1972	34.7	95.1	29.1	80.4	29.8	84.81	49.2	26.1	39.7	12.02	81.1	17.8
1973	42.9	111.7	35.1	139.6	36.9	...	52.4	32.8	71.9	14.08	99.0	25.6
1974	50.6	133.9	37.5	129.3	39.6	...	...	32.9	66.4	15.40	124.1	25.4
1974 I	47.8	124.5	39.2	134.7	40.2	...	58.3	33.9	90.0	14.25	107.9	—
II	47.1	129.5	39.5	143.3	40.2	...	52.7	36.0	93.7	14.71	108.8	—
III	48.7	133.8	35.8	131.0	37.8	...	52.2	39.8	89.1	15.14	114.3	—
IV	52.6	138.6	37.4	148.2	37.4	...	51.2	42.5	90.4	16.33	124.9	—
V	60.2	135.0	41.5	144.0	47.8	...	47.3	39.5	92.6	16.00	133.4	26.4
VI	57.1	135.0	43.5	152.3	47.3	...	43.5	34.0	80.2	15.12	140.3	26.2
VII	62.3	135.0	38.2	133.4	40.2	...	37.1	30.9	62.6	14.40	132.9	23.6
VIII	47.8	135.0	38.0	127.6	36.2	...	37.2	28.5	54.5	15.12	129.2	23.4
IX	45.6	135.0	32.7	113.5	35.5	...	—	28.2	44.8	16.40	129.1	25.1
X	44.5	135.0	33.1	114.3	35.7	...	—	28.1	37.9	14.85	121.0	26.2
XI	46.2	135.0	34.9	105.6	38.8	...	39.2	28.7	35.4	15.68	120.4	25.5
XII	46.9	135.0	36.1	103.7	38.3	...	37.5	31.4	26.2	16.78	124.1	26.8
1975 I	44.3	135.0	36.9	120.2	38.7	...	37.5	33.8	45.0	17.33	119.2	27.6
II	45.1	...	38.1	121.4	40.3	...	37.5	36.7	...	16.75	126.3	26.5
III	...	...	39.9	134.9	42.4	...	38.5	...	...	17.33	...	28.4
IV	...	...	42.7	...	46.8	...	41.5	...	...	...	...	29.3
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1970	70.9	126.2	58.2	—	63.7	—	39.6	105.8	42.3	183.1	75.0	70.4
1971	66.9	130.2	57.1	[1]9.13	59.7	—	36.2	122.1	40.7	200.4	83.1	72.7
1972	77.3	163.5	64.2	16.07	65.8	—	63.3	140.8	48.4	235.0	104.8	97.8
1973	94.5	191.6	77.4	27.93	81.2	...	75.0	177.6	103.3	317.5	142.3	138.3
1974	113.9	205.9	82.6	25.86	87.3	...	...	172.3	95.0	322.4	183.0	131.7
1974 I	106.7	188.5	86.4	26.93	88.6	...	81.3	170.2	133.8	279.0	160.8	—
II	107.2	200.3	87.1	28.67	88.7	...	75.0	182.3	139.4	305.4	162.1	—
III	110.5	215.0	78.9	26.20	83.4	...	76.6	210.1	132.5	317.8	170.3	—
IV	120.7	219.3	82.5	29.63	82.5	...	75.2	227.9	134.5	335.0	186.1	—
V	137.9	209.5	91.5	28.80	105.3	...	68.9	208.4	137.8	325.8	198.8	139.3
VI	129.5	208.5	95.9	30.47	104.2	...	63.2	179.2	119.4	313.5	209.0	138.1
VII	140.2	209.1	84.2	26.68	88.6	...	53.7	161.9	93.1	306.8	199.4	123.6
VIII	106.6	204.3	83.8	25.52	79.8	...	53.0	145.6	81.1	313.4	189.9	119.6
IX	102.0	204.4	72.1	22.69	78.2	...	—	145.0	58.7	345.9	184.6	129.1
X	99.6	202.2	73.0	22.86	78.7	...	—	144.6	46.9	316.3	175.4	134.8
XI	103.0	203.1	76.9	21.11	85.6	...	51.2	147.0	46.6	338.4	174.6	130.6
XII	104.3	207.9	79.6	20.75	84.5	...	49.3	162.6	34.8	377.5	184.4	138.8
1975 I	97.7	211.0	81.4	24.04	85.3	...	49.8	177.2	60.2	400.8	175.2	144.7
II	99.5	...	84.0	24.28	88.8	...	50.8	196.4	...	401.9	188.2	141.8
III	...	...	88.0	26.98	93.5	...	52.1	...	...	415.8	...	151.9
IV	...	...	94.1	...	103.1	...	56.2	...	...	...	...	156.8

[1] U.S. dollars per head from this year forward.

LIVE WEIGHT

Producer prices
Canada: Lambs, good, Toronto. – **Italy**: Young lambs, first quality, producer price, Perugia. – **United States**: Lambs, average producer price.

Wholesale prices
Argentina: Hoggets, medium weight, Liniers and Avellaneda markets, Buenos Aires. – **United States**: Lambs, choice, 110 lb and under, wholesale price, Chicago, including spring lambs, good, choice and prime for the months from June through September. – **Uruguay**: Sheep, average price paid by freezing works, Montevideo.

SLAUGHTER WEIGHT

Producer prices
New Zealand: Lambs, woolly, North Island, Prime Down Cross, 29-36 lb; schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters; prices cover bare meat only. – **United Kingdom**: All certified sheep and lambs (including hoggets) producer price at liveweight auctions, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Wholesale prices
Australia: Lambs, first and second export quality, 29-36 lb, wholesale price, Melbourne. – **France**: Sheep, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris. – **South Africa**: Lambs, grade I, cold weight, auction price, Johannesburg. – **United Kingdom**: Lambs, New Zealand, frozen carcasses, wholesale price, London, from January 1970, prime, grade 2.

[1] A partir de cette année, dollars U.S. par tête.

POIDS VIF

Prix à la production
Canada: Agneaux, bonne qualité, Toronto. – **Italie**: Jeunes agneaux, première qualité, prix à la production, Pérouse. – **Etats-Unis**: Agneaux, prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros
Argentine: Moutons d'un an, bon poids moyen, marchés de Liniers et Avellaneda, Buenos Aires. – **Etats-Unis**: Agneaux, « choix », 110 lb ou moins, prix de gros, Chicago, y compris les agneaux de printemps, bonne et première qualité et premier choix pour les mois de juin à fin septembre. – **Uruguay**: Moutons, prix moyen payé par les frigorifiques, Montevideo.

POIDS NET

Prix à la production
Nouvelle-Zélande: Agneaux, avec laine, North Island, « Prime Down Cross », 29-36 lb; prix tarifés payés par les négociants et les exportateurs de viande; les prix comprennent la viande seulement. – **Royaume-Uni**: Moutons et agneaux (y compris les moutons d'un an) « garantis », prix à la production aux enchères d'animaux sur pied, y compris les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*.

Prix de gros
Australie: Agneaux, première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 29-36 lb, prix de gros, Melbourne. – **France**: Moutons, première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. – **Afrique du Sud**: Agneaux, qualité I, poids de la carcasse refroidie, prix aux enchères, Johannesburg. – **Royaume-Uni**: Agneaux néo-zélandais, carcasses congelées, prix de gros, Londres; à partir de janvier 1970, premier choix, deuxième qualité.

CUMULATIVE INDEX *(concluded)*

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